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Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. [312.]

MASSACHUSET'S-BAY.

WE have already given an account of one bill relating to this province [136.]; and now proceed to others.

Lord North made a motion, March 28. after the Boſton-port bill had been ſent to the Lords [136.], that the committee for taking into conſideration the King's meſſage, and the American papers, be revived; and acquainted the Houſe, that he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill relative to that province, the grounds of which he would open in the committee. The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair; and his Lordſhip moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, in North America. Upon which a ſhort debate enſued; the motion was agreed to, and a bill was ordered; to be prepared and brought in by Lord North, Mr Rice, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. The committee was appointed to ſit again on the 13th of April.

Lord North, April 13. moved, that the order of the day for going into the American buſineſs might be withdrawn, and Friday next be fixed upon in its ſtead; when he promiſed to bring in the

bill for regulating the civil government of Maſſachuſet's-bay, which bill he propoſed ſhould lie on the table for ſome time. He alſo acquainted the Houſe, that, at the ſame time, he ſhould make a motion for leave to bring in a bill to protect the lives and property of ſuch perſons as may be likely to ſuffer in America by executing the laws of this country.

Accordingly he preſented the bill on the 15th; of which the following is an abſtract.

"The preamble recites, That by letters patent under the great ſeal of England made in the 3d year of William and Mary, for uniting, erecting, and incorporating the ſeveral colonies, &c. therein mentioned, into one real province, by the name of *Maſſachuſet's-bay*, it was ordained, among other things, that the Governor ſhould be appointed, &c. by their ſaid Majeſties: That from the expiration of a certain term, during which the twenty-eight perſons named therein be the firſt counſellors or aſſiſtants to the Governor, the ſame number every year thereafter ſhould be choſen by the general aſſembly: And whereas the ſaid mode of election, with the authorities and privileges therein mentioned, hath, by repeated experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the plan of government eſtabliſhed as aforeſaid, and hath been ſo far from attaining the good ends and purpoſes thereby intended, to the promoting the internal welfare, peace, and good government, or the maintenance of that juſt ſubordination to the laws of Great Britain, that the manner of exerciſing the powers, privileges, &c. aforeſaid, by the perſons ſo elected, hath been for ſome time paſt ſuch as had the moſt manifeſt tendency to obſtruct and defeat the execution of the laws, to weaken the attachment of his Majeſty's well-diſpoſed ſubjects, and to encourage the ill-diſpoſed in ſaid province to proceed even to acts of direct reſiſtance, in defiance of his Majeſty's authority; which laſt has actually taken place in the town of Boſton, and neighbourhood thereof: it is therefore, under theſe circumſtances, become abſolutely neceſſary, as well for the continuance of the mutual benefits ariſing from the commerce and correſpondence between this kingdom and that province, and of the juſt dependence of ſaid province on the crown and parliament of G. Britain, that the ſaid mode of annual election of the counſellors and aſſiſtants aforeſaid ſhould no longer be ſuffered to continue, but that the appointment of the ſame ſhall henceforth be put on the like footing as is eſtabliſhed in ſuch other of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, the Governors whereof are appointed under the great ſeal of G. Britain.

The firſt clauſe enacts, That the mode of electing the ſaid counſellors and aſſiſtants, under the charter of the 3d of William and Mary, ſhall be diſcontinued and ceaſe; and that after —— they ſhall be appointed and nominated by his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by warrant, under his or her ſign-manual, agreeable to the practice now uſed in ſuch of the colonies, the Governors whereof are appointed by commiſſion under the great ſeal; the ſaid counſellors or aſſiſtants to be compoſed of the inhabitants and proprietors of lands within the ſame.

The ſecond clauſe enacts, That the counſellors or aſſiſtants ſhall hold their reſpective offices during pleaſure, and enjoy all the powers, privileges, &c. at preſent enjoyed by thoſe holding and acting under the ſaid charter, except as therein after excepted.

The third clauſe impowers the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, to nominate and appoint, under the ſeal of the province, the judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commiſſioners of oyer and terminer, the attorney-general, ſheriffs, provoſts, marſhals, juſtices of the peace, and other officers, to the council or courts of juſtice, and to remove the ſame, without the conſent of the council; but that the ſaid perſons ſo appointed ſhall enjoy their reſpective offices, and act in the full execution of the ſame, to all intents and purpoſes as if the preſent act had been never made, unleſs the ſame ſhall be determined by death, or removal by the Governor, or other avoidance, as the caſe ſhall happen.

The fourth clauſe ordains, That on any vacancy of the offices of chief juſtice and judges of the ſuperior court, the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, without the conſent of the council, ſhall have power and authority to appoint to, and fill up the ſame; and that the perſons ſucceeding to ſuch offices, under the ſaid appointment, ſhall hold their commiſſions during

ring his Majeſty's pleaſure, and ſhall not be removeable but by his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, under his or her ſign-manual.

The fifth clauſe enacts, That the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Juſtice, Judges of the Superior Court, and the Secretary, ſhall be, and are, thereby appointed, during the continuance of their reſpective offices, juſtices of the peace in and for every county of the ſaid province, with the ſame powers and authorities given to juſtices of the peace by virtue of their commiſſion, or by any act of the general court.

The next clauſe recites an act of the general court of the ſaid province, made in the 4th of William and Mary, intitled, *An act for regulating townſhips, choice of town-officers, and ſetting forth their power*, whereby the freeholders, &c. of the ſeveral townſhips, rateable at twenty pounds eſtate, are authoriſed to aſſemble in the month of March in every year, for the election of ſelect-men, for making by-laws, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned. And it further recites, that great abuſe has been made of the calling of ſuch meetings, and the inhabitants, contrary to the deſign of their inſtitution, being miſled to treat of matters of the moſt general concern, and to paſs many dangerous and unwarrantable reſolves; for remedy thereof,

It is further enacted, That after —— no ſuch town-meeting ſhall be called by the ſelect-men, or at the requeſt of any number of freemen, without the leave of the Governor in writing, expreſſing the ſpecial buſineſs, except the annual election-meeting in the month of March.

And the bill recites, That by an act of aſſembly, in the reign of William III. and three other acts of aſſembly made in the 11th year of the ſame reign, jurors, as well grand as petty, have been ſummoned by the conſtables of the ſeveral towns, by virtue of writs directed to them by the clerks of the reſpective courts, which practice of ſummoning, without the intervention of the ſheriff, jurors, has been found detrimental to the adminiſtration of juſtice; it is therefore ordained, That ſo much of thoſe acts as relates to or directs the returns of juries, ſhall ceaſe and be diſcontinued; and that the jurors ſhall hereafter be returned by the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, and no otherwiſe, before the ſitting of the ſuperior court, and the juſtices of the peace at the quarter-ſeſſions, in ſuch manner, method, and form, as are directed by an act 8° William III. as well as ſeveral other acts paſſed in the ſame reign, and in that of his late Majeſty.

It is further ordained, That the ſeveral perſons qualified to ſerve on juries ſhall be returned and recorded at the quarter-ſeſſions, in ſuch manner as is directed by the ſaid acts of William III. and his late Majeſty; and that ſpecial juries may be ſtruck as they are in the courts of Weſtminſter at trials at bar; and that on a motion of either of the parties, in any cauſe of action which ſhall be brought to iſſue, the ſuperior court may order the ſame to be tried in any county, other than that where the ſaid cauſe or action ſhall have been brought or laid, by a jury of ſuch other county; — the penalties of non-compliance with this clauſe to be the ſame as are ſeverally mentioned in the ſaid acts of parliament referred to. The ſheriff is likewiſe indemnified in the execution of the ſame, by pleading the general iſſue, and giving the ſpecial matter in evidence; and in caſe of a verdict, ſhall recover double coſts."

Lord North ſaid, that by this bill there would be no negative voice in the council; nor was the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary to be of the council, unleſs nominated by his Majeſty; that the council would have much the ſame power as before, except the nomination of judicial officers; that he had altered the mode of chuſing of juries, from the hints thrown out by Lord George Germaine; that the principle on which our juries were formed, ſeemed to be highly approved of, and that of the juries of America diſapproved of; that he had now adopted the mode of choice as near the method of chuſing the juries in England as poſſible; that this was a regulation of a very nice kind; and if gentlemen did not like to have it made part of the preſent bill, it might be ſeparated, and made a bill of itſelf.

Mr R. Fuller gave notice to the Houſe, that he intended to move for a committee to inquire into the tea-duty on Tueſday next, to ſee whether or not it was poſſible to repeal that act before the preſent one took place.

Mr Dempſter deſired to aſk the Noble Lord, by whom the Governors and Judges were appointed formerly, and by whom paid.

Lord North ſaid, the Judges were paid by the crown; that their ſalaries were to accrue out of the duties chargeable on the tea.

Mr Dowdeſwell ſaid, he was unwilling to let the day paſs without ſome obſervations on the bill, as it was brought in upon a different plan to what it was moved. He obſerved, that government had now received ſufficient advice for regulating their conduct, and coming to ſome deciſion about what was proper to be done: but he obſerved, the further they went, the worſe they were; that the Houſe had now a bill before them, which was calculated to deſtroy the charter of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay; that if we were now to make a new charter for governing and regulating the number of emigrants that are daily going to America, we ſhould, perhaps, make it in a different manner, and ſuit it more properly to the diſpoſition of the times; but I wiſh, ſays he, to ſee no new charter granted. The Americans have laboured with an unwearied induſtry, and flouriſhed for near fourſcore years under that democratic charter; they have increaſed their poſſeſſions, and improved their lands, to a pitch we could not expect; and we have reaped the benefit of their labour, but are now going to deſtroy that very charter which has ſubſiſted to the mutual benefit of both this country and America: the charter which they have, breathes a ſpirit of liberty ſuperior to any thing either of the former or preſent times; it was granted in K. William's time, and is more adapted to the ſpirit of a free people than any charter that can poſſibly be framed by any miniſter now: but I hope, before this bill paſſes, that you will at leaſt recollect yourſelves in a cool diſpaſſionate manner, and look upon America as your children. You are not now contending for a point of honour, you are ſtraggling to obtain a moſt ridiculous ſuperiority, for which I hardly know a name bad enough. The regulations which you are going to enact, will be ſo inadequate and ſo improper a remedy, that in my opinion it would be better to give up the whole, than correct in ſuch a violent and imprudent manner; let me at leaſt adviſe temper in your proceedings, and that whatever is done may not be effected with rigour and ſeverity.

Mr Townſend gave the Houſe an account of the mode in which juries were choſen in America. He gave an account in what manner the council were choſen heretofore; that they were elected by the whole legiſlature, and not (as had been miſtakenly repreſented) by the people at large; that the ſelect-men were a kind of aldermen, much the ſame as thoſe in corporations in England; that about forty were choſen in each town, after which the remaining ones were generally appointed as perſons proper to ſerve upon juries, from which five or ſix people were taken, as occaſion required; that the grand juries were ſtruck off from capital men, who were appointed for that purpoſe. He ſaid, great inconvenience would ariſe from the town-meetings not being held without the conſent of the Governor; that all buſineſs of a municipal nature was done at a town-meeting; that theſe towns were, in many places, 300 miles from the capital, and that buſineſs muſt ſtand ſtill in many inſtances, in theſe towns, till the Governor's conſent could be obtained. He concluded with making a motion for the laws of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, as far as related to the preſent bills, to be laid before the Houſe.

The bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Friday next. Mr Dowdeſwell moved that the bill might be printed, which was agreed to.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the King's meſſage and the American papers, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair. Lord North made a motion, That the chairman be directed to move the Houſe, That leave be given to bring in a bill, for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, in New England.

This occaſioned a warm debate, which laſted ſeveral hours. Lord North ſpoke for three quarters of an hour; anſwering the objections of the oppoſing members in a very candid and liberal manner. He was ſpirited, very firm, and often retorted the old objections to his meaſures on the ſcore of indeciſion, and put the oppoſition in mind, of their own haranguing ſo much at the beginning of the buſineſs, on the neceſſity of deciſive meaſures, which now being taken, meet with as much oppoſition from certain

perſons,

perſons, as the moſt wavering counſels could have done. This, he remarked, was either very uncandid, or flowed from a miſapprehenſion which it was beyond his power to remove. The orators dwelt much in reply on arbitrary meaſures, cruelty, and inconſiderateneſs: but the miniſter had the better of the argument. — Lord Carmarthen, and Mr Van, ſpoke greatly in ſupport of the motion, and urged the neceſſity of the meaſure. Mr Dowdeſwell, Colonel Barré, General Conway, Mr Dempſter, &c. oppoſed the meaſure very much, ſetting forth, that there was no occaſion for any ſuch bill.

Col. Barré, on a clauſe to impower Governors in North America to ſend any perſons who ſhould commit outrages in the province, to another colony, or to England, to be tried, amongſt other things, ſaid, "A ſoldier feels himſelf ſo much above the reſt of mankind, that the ſtrict hand of the civil power is neceſſary to controul the haughtineſs of diſpoſition which ſuch ſuperiority inſpires. You know, Sir, what conſtant care is taken in this country to remind the military that they are under the reſtraint of the civil power. In America their ſuperiority is felt ſtill greater. Remove the check of the law, as this bill intends, and what inſolence, what outrage may you not expect? Every paſſion that is pernicious to ſociety, will be let looſe upon a people unaccuſtomed to licentiouſneſs and intemperance. On the one hand will be a people, who have been long complaining of oppreſſion, and ſee in the ſoldiery thoſe who are to enforce it upon them; on the other, an army, ſtudiouſly prepoſſeſſed with the idea of that people being rebellious, unawed by the apprehenſion of civil controul, and actuated by that arbitrary ſpirit which prevails even among the beſt of troops. In this ſituation the prudent officer will find it impoſſible to reſtrain his ſoldiers, or prevent that provocation which will rouſe the tameſt people to reſiſtance. The inevitable conſequence will be, that you will produce the rebellion you pretend to obviate. — I have been bred a ſoldier, and have ſerved long. I reſpect the profeſſion, and live in the ſtricteſt habits of friendſhip with a great many officers. But there is not a country-gentleman of you all, who looks upon the army with a more jealous eye, or would more ſtrenuouſly reſiſt the ſetting them above the controul of the civil power. No man is to be truſted in ſuch a ſituation. It is not the fault of the ſoldier, but the vice of human nature, which, unbridled by law, becomes inſolent and licentious, wantonly violates the peace of ſociety, and tramples upon the rights of human kind. — With reſpect to thoſe gentlemen who are deſtined to this ſervice, they are much to be pitied. It is a ſervice which an officer of feeling and of worth muſt enter upon with infinite reluctance. A ſervice in which his only merit muſt be, to bear much, and do little. With the melancholy proſpect before him of commencing a civil war, and embruing his hands in the blood of his fellow-ſubjects; his feelings, his life, his honour, are hazarded, without a poſſibility of any equivalent or compenſation. You may perhaps think a law founded upon this motion, will be his protection. I am miſtaken if it will. Who is to execute it? He muſt be a bold man indeed who makes the attempt. If the people are ſo exaſperated, that it is unſafe to bring the man who has injured them to trial, let the Governor who withdraws him from juſtice look to himſelf. The people will not endure it; they would no longer deſerve the reputation of being deſcended from the loins of Engliſhmen if they did endure it."

At eight o'clock the queſtion was put, and the gallery ordered to be cleared: but the minority, conſcious that they ſhould be overpowered, gave up the queſtion without a diviſion. The chairman reported the reſolution of the committee to the Houſe, and leave was accordingly given; the bill to be prepared, and brought in, by Sir Charles Whitworth, Lord North, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals.

A motion was made, April 19. by Mr Fuller, "That on Tueſday next the Houſe would reſolve itſelf into a committee, to take into conſideration the 3d. per pound-weight laid upon teas in all his Majeſty's dominions in America, impoſed by an act 7° Geo. III. *for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies* [xxix. 322.], and alſo the appropriation of ſuch duty." After a warm debate the Houſe divided, 49 for the motion, 182 againſt it.

The chief arguments in favour of the motion were, that a repeal of the tea-duty would quiet all the diſturbances in America. The arguments on the other

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ſide were, that it was not a proper time now, neither did they think that the repeal of the tax would anſwer the end propoſed.

On the 21ſt Lord North preſented the bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, &c. and it was read a firſt time.

This bill begins with obſerving, That in his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuchet's-bay, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the parliament of Great Britain over the ſaid province; and an actual and avowed reſiſtance, by open force, to the execution of certain acts of parliament, hath been ſuffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpuniſhed, in defiance of his Majeſty's authority, and to the utter ſubverſion of all lawful government.

It further obſerves, That in the preſent diſordered ſtate of the ſaid province, it is of the utmoſt importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of lawful authority throughout the ſame, that neither the magiſtrates acting in ſupport of the laws, nor any of his Majeſty's ſubjects aiding and aſſiſting them therein, or in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, raiſed in oppoſition to the execution of the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, ſhould be diſcouraged from the proper diſcharge of their duty, by an apprehenſion, that in caſe of their being queſtioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the ſame, before perſons who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws in the execution whereof, or the authority of the magiſtrate in the ſupport of whom, ſuch acts had been done.

In order therefore to remove every ſuch diſcouragement from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to induce them, upon all proper occaſions, to exert themſelves in ſupport of the public peace of the province, and of the authority of the King and Parliament of Great Britain over the ſame; it enacts, That if at any time, within the ſpace of years, from and after the any bill of indictment ſhall be found againſt any perſon for murder, or other capital offence, in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and it ſhall appear, by information given upon oath to the Governor, or in his abſence to the Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid province, that the fact was committed, by the perſon indicted, while he was either in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or that he was acting in his duty as an officer of the revenue, or acting under the direction and order of any magiſtrate for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and aſſiſting in any of the purpoſes aforeſaid; and if it ſhall alſo appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Governor or Lieutenant-Governor reſpectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the ſaid province; in that caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to direct, that the indictment ſhall be tried in ſome other of his Majeſty's colonies, or in Great Britain, and for that purpoſe to order the perſon indicted to be ſent under a ſufficient cuſtody to the place appointed for his trial: And that there may be no failure of juſtice from the want of evidence in ſuch caſes, it ſhall be lawful for the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, to ſettle and aſſeſs a reaſonable ſum to be allowed for the expences of ſuch witneſſes, as the proſecutor, or the perſon indicted, ſhall deſire to be ſummoned; which ſum ſhall be advanced by the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to the witneſs; who, upon the receipt thereof, ſhall enter into a recogniſance before a judge of the ſuperior court, to appear and give evidence upon the trial of ſuch indictment. — [*See a ſimilar act, paſſed in* 1746 [viii. 129.], *for the more eaſy and ſpeedy trial of the rebels of* 1745.]

It further enacts, That the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, if he ſhall direct the trial to be had in any other of his Majeſty's colonies, ſhall tranſmit the indictment, together with the recogniſances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to the Governor of ſuch other colony; who ſhall immediately iſſue a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, and deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, the ſaid indictment, with the ſaid recogniſances, to the chief juſtice, and ſuch other perſons as have uſually been commiſſioners of oyer and terminer there; who ſhall have power to proceed upon the ſaid indictment, as if the ſame had been found before them; and the trial ſhall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in ſuch place: And in caſe the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, ſhall direct the trial to be had in Great

Great Britain, he ſhall then tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; who ſhall deliver or cauſe to be delivered the ſame, to the Maſter of the crown-office; and the indictment ſhall be tried in the next term, at the bar of the court of king's-bench, in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in the county of Middleſex.

After the bill was read, Mr Sawbridge aroſe, and ſaid, "I am aſtoniſhed at the Noble Lord's proceeding, in bringing in a bill of the utmoſt conſequence at a time when there is ſo thin a Houſe. [There were only forty-one members.] It is an improper time; it is taking us by ſurpriſe; it is cowardly. But, Sir, I ſhould think myſelf highly unworthy a ſeat in this aſſembly, was I to ſuffer ſo pernicious a bill to paſs, in any ſtage, without giving my hearty negative to it. I will oppoſe it every time I have an opportunity, although I don't imagine I ſhall be much attended to. This is a bill, Sir, of ſuch a ridiculous and cruel nature, that I really am aſtoniſhed how any perſon could think of making it. Does the Noble Lord think, that a man who chances to ſee a perſon murdered in America, will come over here as an evidence againſt the aggreſſor? Does the Noble Lord think, that any American would hazard a trial here, or that he would expect to have juſtice done him, if he was to come over? Then, Sir, a perſon would be brought over here to be tried, and you would have evidences only on one ſide: but I imagine if thoſe evidences ſhould not be ſufficient, evidence here, who never ſaw the tranſaction, would be procured, and the criminal acquitted. I plainly foreſee the dangerous conſequences of this bill; it is meant to enſlave America: but I ſincerely hope the Americans will not admit of the execution of theſe deſtructive bills, but nobly refuſe them: if they do not, they are the moſt abject ſlaves that ever the earth produced, and nothing that the miniſter can do is baſe enough for them."

Lord North. Sir, I think myſelf called upon to vindicate my conduct for bringing in the bill at ſo thin a Houſe. Sir, was I to know there would but few members attend? I did as I promiſed I would do, which was, to bring in the bill as ſoon as it was ready; it was but juſt finiſhed when I brought it; and I little expected to have any debate upon it in this ſtage: I thought, Sir, the debate would be upon the ſecond reading; it uſually is ſo; and I ſincerely hope, when this bill is read a ſecond time, that we ſhall have a very full Houſe, and let every gentleman give his opinion upon it. I wiſh to have it thoroughly diſcuſſed; and if it ſhould be found to be a bad bill, in God's name throw it out; but if found otherwiſe, you cannot be too unanimous in aſſenting to it; the more unanimity there is, the ſtronger effect it will have. As to its being meant to enſlave America, I deny it; I have no ſuch intentions; it is an unpleaſant, but neceſſary ſtep, to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty. That aſſertion has much the ſame truth in it as what has been before ſaid, that the Americans had ſeen their error, and were willing to ſatisfy the India company. Sir, there is a ſhip arrived, I think her name is the Fortune, Capt. Goreham; ſhe arrived in Boſton harbour the latter end of February, or beginning of March 1774, I cannot ſay which; ſhe was loaded with tea; the inhabitants came immediately and unloaded her, and emptied the contents of her cargo into the ſea [262]. Is this, Sir ſeeing their error? Is this, Sir, reforming? Is this making reſtitution to the India company? Surely no gentleman will, after this, urge any thing in their defence. The Hon. Gentleman has ſaid, this bill is a pernicious one; I truſt, when gentlemen come to conſider it, they will ſee it is quite otherwiſe.

Mr Byng. Sir, I cannot help riſing to oppoſe this bill. I agree with my worthy friend, that it is a moſt pernicious bill. I really am ſurpriſed at the Noble Lord, who ſaid, his wiſh was to make the laws in America as near as poſſible to our own. Is this bill any thing like it? No: it is quite the reverſe; dragging people from one country to another to give evidence, is ſuch a propoſition as I never heard of before, nor could have thought of: but, Sir, every perſon muſt know, and will allow, that the Noble Lord finds his other two bills are ſo defective and dangerous, that no perſon will venture to put them into execution; he is therefore obliged to have recourſe to a third, to indemnify ſuch perſons as ſhall be concerned in executing his deſtructive project. I ſhall

oppoſe

oppoſe this bill every time I have an opportunity, and I truſt every lover of his country will do the ſame.

Lord Beauchamp. I really am ſurpriſed, Sir, to hear an Hon. Gentleman ſay, that every perſon muſt know that the two former bills are defective. Sir, I will venture to ſay the fact is otherwiſe; every perſon muſt allow they are wiſe, juſt, and good acts, and what are really neceſſary for the preſervation of peace, and reſtoring the Americans to a ſenſe of their duty. Does the Hon. Gentleman think the ſoldiery at Boſton will act without they are indemnified? No; they could not. No perſon would execute the laws half ſo well was this bill not to paſs. I think it a neceſſary bill; it will make their trials by juries like ours, which are ſo much approved of; and I ſhall give my hearty affirmative to it.

Mr Sawbridge. Sir, I riſe to explain to the Noble Lord why I think it a pernicious bill. I am certain, that however willing I might be to bring an offender to juſtice, was I to ſee a murder committed in London, my love of juſtice might induce me to go to any part of the country to appear as an evidence; but I aſſure the Noble Lord I would not go over to America on any account, not for any mandate that he could iſſue; and I believe that the Noble Lord will allow that not any ſum would induce him to go over now; therefore we have the ſame right to imagine that people in America will not come over here. I make no doubt but government will take care to bring over evidence in ſupport of their ſide, but they will not trouble themſelves with the evidence on the contrary; therefore all your trials will be *ex parte*, and nothing but a mockery of juſtice. I do not mention this as an advocate for America, but mention it as an Engliſhman.

The queſtion was then put, that this bill be read a ſecond time on Monday next. Mr Sawbridge deſired to know of the Noble Lord, if he had any objections to having it printed. Lord North anſwered, No. Mr Sawbridge then ſaid, Monday would be too ſoon for the ſecond reading, there would not be time to print it by that day. Sir Fletcher Norton ſaid, it was but a ſhort bill, and might be done very well by that time — The queſtion was again put, and carried without a diviſion.

[*To be continued.*]

Singular effect of a large doſe of OPIUM.

By B. Gooch, ſurgeon.

A Perſon who had long been ſubject to nephritic complaints, and voided many ſmall ſtones, was unhappily compelled to a long attendance in a court of judicature, on an exceſſive hot day; in conſequence of which an immoderate effuſion of blood enſued from the urinary paſſages, and continued, with ſhort intervals, for more than ten months, defeating the moſt powerful means, and bringing his life into moſt imminent danger.

In this ſtate a fever ſeized him, attended with violent inceſſant purging and vomiting, having at the ſame time a return of bleeding to a much greater degree than ever before. Not a ſpoonful of any kind of nutriment would now ſtay in his ſtomach; his pulſe became almoſt imperceptible and intermitting.

Under theſe circumſtances he was truly ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, and talked with his phyſician on it with great compoſure of mind, who was his particular friend, and attended him with great care. However, in this extremity, he propoſed giving him a large doſe of ſolid opium, with ſome faint hopes, if it ſtaid in his ſtomach, of proving the means of checking theſe evacuations; and four grains of this remedy, in as many pills ſoftened in the hand, were taken in a ſpoonful of ſimple cinnamon and pepper mint water; which had the deſired effect. In leſs than an hour he was in a profound ſleep, and ſlept near ſix hours without waking; then, between ſleeping and waking, he took ſome nouriſhment, which ſtaid in his ſtomach, and he went to ſleep again for ſome hours: on waking again more perfectly, he aſked for nouriſhment; which alſo ſtaid in his ſtomach, and he had no tendency to vomit or purge; but then was ſenſible of ſome irritation from clots of blood at the neck of the bladder, as he had often been before, though not to ſo great a degree; and on having recourſe to the former expedient, of injecting milk and oil occaſionally, a vaſt quantity of coagulated blood was diſcharged, none in a recent ſtate.

From that time the ruptured veſſels were ſo effectually cloſed, that not the leaſt appearance of blood has ſince been ſeen from thoſe parts, which is more than five years; but the patient's health ſuffered irreparably by the immenſity of the quantity that he had loſt.

The manner of performing the injection was by a catheter, having a pipe of a large ivory ſyringe ſhortened and well fixed into it, for want of a more commodious inſtrument.

A Letter from Mr James Hog to Mr Balfour of Trinabay.

[Some time ago, one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, by his Majeſty's command, ſent a letter to the proper officers in Scotland, deſiring an inquiry to be made into the cauſes of the emigrations. Whether this has been done or not, I cannot ſay; but as I look upon this to be a matter of great importance, I incloſe you a letter on that ſubject, copies of which, I am informed, have been tranſmitted to Lord Suffolk, Lord Juſtice-Clerk, the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, &c. *Edin. Adv. July* 1.]

SIR,

IN anſwer to the queſtions you have ſent me, in conſequence of orders from the board of cuſtoms, be pleaſed to know, That I am forty-four years of age, have a wife, and five children, all under eight years; I am a native of Eaſt Lothian, but for ſome years paſt have lived at Borlum, in the pariſh of Reay and county of Caithneſs, on a farm belonging to Mr Innes of Sandſide.

Others, with too much juſtice, complain of arbitrary and oppreſſive ſervices, of racked rents, and cruel taſkmaſters; but Mr Innes, my landlord, did every thing in his power to render my poſſeſſion convenient and profitable; and in order to engage me to ſtay, offered me any terms I pleaſed: and certainly, had my ſituation in other reſpects been agreeable, I ſhould not have been eaſily prevailed upon, with ſo young a family, and at my time of life, to leave my native country, and expoſe myſelf and family to the fatigue and dangers of a long voyage, in order to ſettle in an unhealthy climate in the woods of North Carolina: but by the barbarity of the country where I lived, I was in a manner forcibly expelled.

The people in my neighbourhood were extremely addicted to theft and pilfering, the conſtant attendants of ſlavery and poverty. I was fond of improvements in agriculture: I ſowed field-turnips, but they were ſtolen before they came to perfection: I ſowed peaſe, and was happy if they left me the ſtraw: my potatoes and carrots ſuffered in like manner: and, in ſhort, I found it impoſſible to ſave any thing from their rapacity. I made many attempts, according to my circumſtances, to check ſuch miſdemeanors: I diſmiſſed from my farm ſeveral ſub-tenants and ſervants for treſpaſſes of this kind; but, according to the faſhion of that country, in ſpite of all remonſtrances, and without ſcruple, they were received by others. I then reſolved to proſecute criminally the firſt offender; and it was not long before I had an opportunity: A man of eminence in that way ſtole a ſheep from me, and his examination diſcovered another renowned thief: I got them both preſented, indicted, and tried; the one before Lord Kames, at Inverneſs, I think in 1766; he was ſentenced to be whipped, and then baniſhed the four northern counties [xxviii. 500.]. As ſoon as he was ſet at liberty he returned to my neighbourhood; where, though he and his connections threatened my life, yet he was protected and ſheltered by a gentleman of his name, not from any diſlike to me, but in compliance with a popular maxim of that place, that a gentleman ought to protect from puniſhment all of his name, as well as his tenants and connections, whatever be their crimes. The other culprit, at the ſucceeding circuit, was ſentenced by the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Pitfour, to be whipped and baniſhed to the plantations [xxix. 325.]; but, getting out of the priſon at Inverneſs, he returned to Caithneſs, where he lives without moleſtation to this day; as does the other at Strathnaver.

Thus, after attending two different circuits at Inverneſs, and after much trouble and expence, and loſs of buſineſs, and not being in circumſtances to continue a ſtruggle againſt my licentious neighbours, ſupported by gentlemen of wealth and influence, I was obliged to ſit down quietly with my loſs, though highly diſſatisfied with my ſituation, and now more expoſed than ever to the reſentment of thieves and ruffians.

To complete my diſguſt, in the end of 1771 a ſhip belonging to Liverpool, loaded with iron, deals, and flax, was driven aſhore in ſight of my houſe. I thought it my duty to give an active aſſiſtance to ſave the wreck and cargo from plunder; in reſentment of which, ſome of the plunderers combined to deſtroy me and my family; and to execute their plot, in February 1772, ſeven deſperate ruffians, armed with piſtols and dirks, attacked my houſe in the night-time, and ſet it on fire in two different places; and, had not ſome of the family providentially awaked, all muſt have periſhed in the flames.—With much difficulty and expence I brought to light the perpetrators

of this horrid deed: but, according to the uſe and wont of that country, a party ſoon formed to protect them, and the ſheriff-ſubſtitute, Macleod, the very perſon who ought to have aſſiſted me, the ſheriff depute being then at Edinburgh, was not aſhamed of being their counſellor and agent. However, in ſpite of many powerful and vigorous efforts, and many uncommon manœuvres by him and his party to defend them from juſtice, ſome of them were brought to trial and condign puniſhment, and the ſheriff-ſubſtitute was publicly and ſeverely reprimanded.

About that time my brother, a merchant in Wilmington, North Carolina, coming to viſit me, and making me advantageous offers to go and ſettle with him, I was eaſily determined to leave a country, where, for want of police, and due adminiſtration of the laws, I had found it impoſſible to defend my goods from being ſtolen; where, for an act of juſtice and humanity, my life was daily expoſed to the reſentment of murderous ruffians; and where the thief, the robber, the murderer, and wilful fire-raiſer, never hitherto wanted a gentleman, or rather a party of gentlemen, to patronize them. — Thoſe gentlemen in Caithneſs whoſe judgement and approbation is valuable, will readily acknowledge the truth of what I have ſet forth; and many of them do lament, that, for theſe very reaſons, their country is ſpoke of with reproach and deteſtation, and they have confeſſed that I had but too much provocation to leave them. — A liſt of the murders, robberies, and thefts, committed with impunity there, during my reſidence in Caithneſs, would ſurpriſe a Mohawk or a Cherokee. — Without this detail I could not explain my reaſons for emigrating; but ſuch as they are, I have declared them to you with that ſincerity and freedom that I think become an honeſt man, though, I ſuppoſe, the length of this letter will prevent them from ever being read.

With regard to taking ſo many people with me, I beg leave to obſerve, that I neither ſolicited, took advantage of, nor inveigled any perſon; and that I rejected hundreds who warmly intreated me to find them a paſſage. I took none excepting my ſervants, but ſuch as paid their own freight, and had their honeſty and character atteſted by their miniſters. — When we were ſhipped at Thurſo, our numbers were as follows:

My family, including ſervants,	16
Other paſſengers above eight years,	174
Children under eight, -	60
Beſides ſucking children, -	30
Total	280

The loſs of ſo many people, and the numbers they may in time draw after them, will probably be miſſed by the landholders; but let them learn to treat their fellow-creatures with more humanity. Inſtead of looking on myſelf as an enemy to my country, in being acceſſory to the carrying off ſo many people, I rejoice in being an inſtrument, in the hand of Providence, to puniſh oppreſſion, which is by far too general; and I am glad to underſtand, that already ſome of theſe haughty landlords now find it neceſſary to court and careſs theſe ſame poor people, whom they lately deſpiſed, and treated as ſlaves or beaſts of burden.

I am, &c. JAMES HOG.

Gardenhouſe in Zetland, Mar. 29. 1774.

An account of the manners of the inhabitants of India within the Ganges,—in ſome meaſure neceſſary to the comprehenſion of the preſent ſtate of Indoſtan.

THis territory has generally been ſuppoſed to be ſubject to the Great Mogul; but the moſt part of that vaſt peninſula never did acknowledge any real ſubjection to the court of Dehli till the reign of Aurengzebe; and the revenues of thoſe Indian and Mooriſh princes and governors whom he ſubdued, or who were employed by him, have ſince been intercepted by the Viceroys appointed to ſuperintend them.

The nominal ſovereign has never poſſeſſed more than a third, and that the leaſt valuable part of his empire; Bengal, the ſmalleſt, but moſt fertile province, being governed by a Viceroy; the other diviſion, called Deckan, which extended from Balaſore or Jagonaut to Cape Comorin, being alſo delegated by the Mogul to another Viceroy of exceeding great power, having within his juriſdiction ſeven large territories, to which belong the right of nominating ſeven Nabobs, or governors of provinces. In all parts of India there are ſtill large diſtricts, which have preſerved, with the Gentoo religion, the old form of government under Indian kings, called Rajas; ſuch as Maiſſore, whoſe capital is Seringapatam; and Tanjour, whoſe capital is Tanjour. There are alſo among the woods and mountainous

mountainous parts of the country, ſeveral petty princes, or heads of clans, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Polygars. Theſe are all tributary to the Nabob, and thoſe to the Viceroys, whoſe capital is Aurengabad. The Carnatic is that part of the Deckan which comprehends the principal ſettlements of the Europeans, Madraſs, and Pondicherry, and alſo Arcot. And it was to eſtabliſh the government of Arcot, and to oppoſe the hoſtile intentions of M. Duplix, that the Engliſh Eaſt-India company engaged in the laſt war in ſupport of Mahmud Ali Khawn.

It is difficult to conceive how ſuch vaſt multitudes as the Aſiatic armies frequently conſiſt of, eſpecially with ſo large a proportion of horſe, can be ſubſiſted; as every horſeman has two ſervants, one to take care of his horſe, the other to procure him forage; and all theſe are not only accompanied with their wives and children, but there always follows the camp a moveable town of ſhops, where every thing is to be ſold as in their cities, ſome hundreds of elephants, for ſtate only, and a train of women (with their numberleſs retinues) belonging to the prince and the great officers.

To provide for all theſe, the whole country is put in motion; and the ſtricteſt orders are given for all proviſions to be brought into the camp. By which means all the cities far and near are exhauſted, but the camp for the moſt part is plentifully ſupplied.

The forage is produced in the following manner: Every horſeman is allowed a man for the purpoſe of cutting turf, and waſhing the roots of it, which they conſider as more hearty food for a horſe than graſs. A ſhower of rain, in this country, produces a freſh crop in a few days; or if the weather continue dry, they remove to other ground. Sometimes they feed theſe animals with rice, or the offal of meat, boiled to rags, mixed with butter and ſome ſort of grain; and at times they give them opium, which at once damps their appetites, and inures them to bear fatigues.

Many of the Indians abſtain from all kinds of animal food; and live chiefly, if not wholly, upon rice; and they have ſo great a veneration for cows, that they are prohibited by their religion from killing any of that ſpecies: therefore there generally is a ſufficient ſupply of beef for the Mahometan ſoldiery and the ſmall proportion of Europeans.

The Aſiatics have an invincible dread of fire-arms; the true cauſe of which lies in the inexperience of their leading men, who never underſtood the advantages of diſcipline, and who have kept their infantry upon too low a footing. Their cavalry, though not backward to engage with ſabres, are extremely unwilling to bring their horſes within the reach of guns; ſo that they do not decline an engagement ſo much through fear for their lives as for their fortunes, which are all laid out in the horſes they ride upon.

Such of the natives, however, as have been diſciplined and encouraged by Europeans, and formed into a regular infantry, under officers of their own, and generally known by the name of Seapoys, or Cipayes, have familiarized themſelves to fire-arms, and behave well behind walls; and when we give them ſerjeants to lead them on, they do not make a very contemptible figure in the field.

Nothing is ſo ruinous to the military affairs of the natives of Indoſtan as their falſe notions of artillery: they are terrified with that of the enemy, and put a fooliſh confidence in their own; placing their chief dependence on the largeſt pieces, which they neither know how to manage nor move. They give them pompous and ſounding names, as the Italians do their guns, and have ſome pieces which carry a ball of ſeventy pounds. When we march round them with our light field-pieces, and make it neceſſary to move thoſe enormous weights, their bullocks, which are at beſt very untractable, if a ſhot comes among them, are quite ungovernable; and at the ſame time are ſo ill harneſſed, that it occaſions no ſmall delay to free the reſt from any one that ſhall happen to be unruly or ſlain.

But what is the greateſt obſtacle of all to their becoming a military people is, that thoſe who have once had ſuch ſucceſs in the field as to obtain the name of Fortunate, being thereby conſidered as invincible, and conſequently unmoleſted for a time, are willing to ſave the needleſs expence of an army. For this reaſon there are few veterans, and moſt of their armies conſiſt of an aſſemblage of various people haſtily brought together from different parts; ſo that there can be no ſuch thing as diſcipline; without which numbers are but an impediment, and bravery ineffectual. Although they have ſo ſeverely ſuffered, by being

ſurpriſed in the night by the Europeans, yet they can never be brought to eſtabliſh either order or vigilance in their camp; and when they have acted with us as allies, the moſt earneſt remonſtrance could never prevail with them to be ſufficiently upon their guard when in the neighbourhood of the French, or to quit their ground in the morning to co-operate with us in ſurpriſing the enemy.

At the cloſe of the evening, every man eats an inconceivable quantity of rice, and many take after it ſome kind of ſoporific drugs; ſo that about midnight the whole army is in a dead ſleep. The conſequence of theſe habits is obvious: and yet it would appear a ſtrange propoſition to an eaſtern monarch, to endeavour to perſuade him, that the ſecurity of his throne depended upon the regulations of the meals of a common ſoldier; much leſs would he be prevailed on to reſtrain him in the uſe of the opium, which he ſuppoſes is to warm his blood for action, and animate his ſoul with heroiſm. It muſt fill the mind of an European ſoldier at once with compaſſion and contempt, to ſee a heap of theſe poor creatures, ſolely animated by a momentary intoxication, crowded into a breach, and both in their garb and impotent fury reſembling a mob of frantic women, falling like ſheep or oxen brought to the ſlaughter.

Notwithſtanding all this, there is no character which the Eaſt-Indian natives ſeem to regard more than that of a warrior, though neither nature, habit, their diet, nor their dreſs, are any wiſe proper to qualify them for it. In effect they are, generally ſpeaking, an indolent people, equally averſe to labour and to military diſcipline, either wedded to their own particular opinions, or enſlaved to the cuſtoms of their anceſtors. What influence the Engliſh government, introduced among them, will have, time only can determine.

From the Phil. Tranſ. vol. 64. part. 1.

Dr Prieſtley to Sir John Pringle, on the noxious quality of the effluvia of putrid marſhes.

Read before the Royal Society, Dec. 16. 1773.

TWO treatiſes written by Dr Alexander of Edinburgh appear to me to contain many new, curious, and valuable obſervations; but one of the concluſions which he draws from his experiments, I am ſatisfied, from my own obſervations, is ill founded, and, from the nature of it, muſt be dangerous. I mean his maintaining, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the neighbourhood of putrid marſhes.

I think it probable enough, that putrid matter, as Dr Alexander has endeavoured to prove, will preſerve other ſubſtances from putrefaction; becauſe, being already ſaturated with the putrid effluvium, they cannot readily take any more: but Dr Alexander was not aware, that air that is loaded with putrid effluvium is exceedingly noxious when taken into the lungs. I have lately, however, had an opportunity of fully aſcertaining how very noxious ſuch air is.

Happening to uſe, at Calne, a much larger trough of water, for the purpoſe of my experiments, than I had done at Leeds, and not having freſh water ſo near at hand as I had there, I neglected to change it, till it turned black, and became offenſive; but by no means to ſuch a degree, as to deter me from making uſe of it. In this ſtate of the water, I obſerved bubbles of air to riſe from it, and eſpecially in one place, to which ſome ſhelves that I had in it, directed them; and having ſet an inverted glaſs veſſel to catch them, in a few days I collected a conſiderable quantity of this air, which iſſued ſpontaneouſly from the putrid water; and, putting nitrous air to it, I found that no change of colour or diminution enſued, ſo that it muſt have been, in the higheſt degree, noxious. I repeated the ſame experiment ſeveral times afterwards, and always with the ſame reſult.

After this, I had the curioſity to try how wholeſome air would be affected by agitation in this water; when, to my real ſurpriſe, I found, that after one minute only, a candle would not burn in it: and after three or four minutes, it was in the ſame ſtate with the air which had iſſued ſpontaneouſly from the ſame water.

I alſo found, that common air, confined in a glaſs veſſel, in contact only with this water, and without any agitation, would not admit a candle to burn in it after two days.

Theſe facts certainly demonſtrate, that air which either ariſes from ſtagnant and putrid water, or which has been for ſome time in contact with it, muſt be very unfit for reſpiration: and yet Dr Alexander's

Alexander's opinion is rendered ſo plauſible by his experiments, that it is very poſſible that many perſons may be rendered ſecure, and thoughtleſs of danger, in a ſituation in which they muſt neceſſarily breathe it. On this account, I have thought it right to make this communication as early as I conveniently could; and as Dr Alexander appears to be an ingenuous and benevolent man, I doubt not but he will thank me for it.

An ANECDOTE.

SHenſtone was one day walking through his romantic retreats, in company with his Delia (her real name was *Wilmot*); they were going towards the bower which he made ſacred to the aſhes of Thomſon, our harmonious countryman. "Would to Heaven (ſaid Shenſtone, pointing to the trees) that Delia could be happy in the midſt of theſe ruſtic avenues!" — He would have gone on, but was interrupted. A perſon ruſhed out of a thicket, and preſenting a piſtol to his breaſt, demanded his money. Shenſtone was ſurpriſed, and Delia fainted. "Money (ſays he) is not worth ſtruggling for. — You cannot be poorer than I am. — Unhappy man, (ſays he, throwing him his purſe), take it, and fly as quick as poſſible." The man did ſo. He threw his piſtol into the water, and in a moment diſappeared. Shenſtone ordered the footboy, who followed behind them, to purſue the robber at a diſtance, and obſerve whither he went. In two hours time the boy returned, and informed his maſter, That he followed him to Hales-Owen, where he lived; that he went to the very door of his houſe, and peeped through the key-hole; that as ſoon as the man entered, he threw the purſe on the ground, and addreſſing himſelf to his wife, "Take (ſays he) the dear-bought price of my honeſty;" — then taking two of his children, one on each knee, he ſaid to them, "I have ruined my ſoul, to keep you from ſtarving;" and immediately burſt into a flood of tears. You know how this tale of diſtreſs would affect Shenſtone. He inquired after the man's character; and found, that he was a labourer, honeſt, and induſtrious, but oppreſſed by want and a numerous family. He went to his houſe, where the man kneeled down at his feet, and implored mercy. Shenſtone carried him home, to aſſiſt at the buildings and other improvements which made himſelf ſo poor; and I am told, when Shenſtone died, that this labourer wet his grave with the true tears of gratitude.

You have this ſtory as I heard it related; and my heart aſſures me it is true. — You ſee by this, how eaſily an evil action may come from a good principle. I am perſuaded, there are many honeſt men who ſuffer death without deſerving it; and ſo, probably, would this man too, had he robbed any other man than the benevolent Shenſtone.

— Immortal Benevolence! the richeſt gem that adorns the human ſoul! Without thee, kings are poor; and in thy poſſeſſion, the beggar is immenſely rich!

In vain we crown the conqueror with laureis, and the ſlayer of thouſands with immortality. The *real* hero is ſeldom found in the field; he lives peaceful and retired, in the calm walks of private life.

SPANISH CRUELTY: An Anecdote.

BY the gloomy, the mercileſs diſpoſitions of the Spaniſh conquerors of South America, the very name of Spaniard became an object of execration to the helpleſs victims of their inſatiable fury. One of the chiefs of the iſland of Cuba, named *Hatvey*, who had with uncommon reſolution defended the liberties of his country, having been overcome, and taken priſoner, was condemned to be burnt alive. As the unhappy prince, in conſequence of the doom thus cruelly and unjuſtly awarded againſt him, advanced to the fatal ſtake at which he was to expire, a miſſionary exhorted him to embrace Chriſtianity, and aſſured him, that by this change of his religion, he would be admitted into Paradiſe. "In this Paradiſe, of which you boaſt ſo much, are there any Spaniards?" demanded the chief. "Doubtleſs there are," replied the miſſionary: "none, however, but good ones can enter into it." "Worthleſs are the beſt of them," returned Hatvey: "On no account will I agree to go into a place where I ſhall be in danger of meeting with an individual of the Spaniſh race. No more then of your religion, and let me die!"

ANTI-TYRANNUS.

AMERICAN PAPERS, &c. [288.]

Reſolutions of a meeting of the inhabitants of Annapolis, Maryland, on Wedneſday, May 25.

Reſolved, 1. That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America; and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton.

2. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop all importations from and exportations to Great Britain, till the ſaid act be repealed, the ſame will preſerve North America and her liberties.

3. Reſolved therefore, That the inhabitants of this city will join in an aſſociation with the ſeveral counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate ſtop to all exports to Great Britain; and that, after a ſhort day hereafter to be agreed on, there be no imports from Great Britain till the ſaid act be repealed; and that ſuch aſſociation be on oath.

4. *That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no ſuit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of G. Britain, until the ſaid act be repealed.*

5. That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which ſhall refuſe or decline to come into ſimilar reſolutions with a majority of the colonies.

DISSENT.

We whoſe names are ſubſcribed, inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, conceive it our clear right, and moſt incumbent duty, to expreſs our cordial and explicit diſapprobation of a reſolution [*reſ.* 4.], which was carried by 47 againſt 31, at the meeting held on the 25th inſtant.

Diſſentient,

1. Becauſe we are impreſſed with a full conviction, that this reſolution is founded in treachery and raſhneſs, inaſmuch as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin to thoſe inhabitants of G. Britain, who, relying with unlimited ſecurity on our good faith and integrity, have made us maſters of their fortunes; condemning them unheard, for not having interpoſed their influence with parliament in favour of the town of Boſton, without duly weighing the force with which that influence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wiſdom and policy, or by corruption and avarice.

2. Becauſe, whilſt the inhabitants of G. Britain are partially deſpoiled of every legal remedy to recover what is juſtly due to them, no proviſion is made to prevent us from being haraſſed by the proſecution of internal ſuits, but our fortunes and perſons are left at the mercy of domeſtic creditors, without a poſſibility of extricating ourſelves, unleſs by a general convulſion; an event, in the contemplation of ſober reaſon, replete with horror.

3. Becauſe our credit, as a commercial people, will expire under the wound; for what confidence can poſſibly be repoſed in thoſe who ſhall have exhibited the moſt avowed and moſt ſtriking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as ſacred as human invention can ſuggeſt!

[*Signed by* 135 *gentlemen.*]

There will be many more names at the next printing. The Governor and his council, have none of them ſigned it, from reaſons of ſtate; however, it will ever be to the credit of the ſigners.

Extracts from an aſſociation, ſigned on the day they were diſſolved, by eighty-nine members of the late [288.] *Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia.*

—— We are clearly of opinion, that an attack made on one of our ſiſter-colonies, to compel ſubmiſſion to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all Britiſh America, and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unleſs the united wiſdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpoſe it is recommended to the committee of correſpondence, that they communicate with their correſponding committees, on the expediency of appointing deputies from the ſeveral colonies of Britiſh America, to meet in general congreſs, at ſuch places, annually, as ſhall be thought moſt convenient, there to deliberate on thoſe general meaſures which the united intereſts of America may, from time to time, require. A tender regard for the intereſts of our fellow-ſubjects, the merchants

chants and manufacturers of G. Britain, prevents us from going further at this time; moſt earneſtly hoping, that the unconſtitutional principle of taxing the colonies, without their conſent, will not be perſiſted in, thereby to compel us, againſt our will, to avoid all commercial intercourſe with Britain.

The number of members in the Virginia aſſembly is about 120. It is ſuppoſed every member that was preſent ſigned the aſſociation, after which a number of the clergy, gentlemen, and merchants did the ſame.—*Williamſburgh, May* 24.

A letter from the committee of the city of Philadelphia to the committee of Boſton, ſent May 21.

GENTLEMEN, We have received your very intereſting letter, together with another from the town of Boſton, and the vote they have paſſed on the preſent alarming occaſion; and ſuch meaſures have been purſued thereon, as the ſhortneſs of the time would allow. To collect the ſenſe of this large city is difficult; and when their ſenſe is obtained, they muſt not conſider themſelves as authoriſed to judge or act for this populous province, in a buſineſs ſo deeply intereſting as the preſent is to all Britiſh America.

A very reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this city was, however, aſſembled laſt evening, in order to conſult what was proper to be done; and after reading the ſundry papers you tranſmitted to us, and alſo a letter from the committee of correſpondence at New York, the incloſed reſolves were paſſed, in which you may be aſſured we are ſincere, and that you are conſidered as ſuffering in the general cauſe. But what further advice to offer on this ſad occaſion, is a matter of the greateſt difficulty, which not only requires more mature deliberation, but alſo that we ſhould take the neceſſary meaſures to obtain the general ſentiments of our fellow-inhabitants of this province, as well as our ſiſter-colonies. If ſatisfying the Eaſt-India company for the damage they have ſuſtained, would put an end to this unhappy controverſy, and leave us on the footing of conſtitutional liberty for the future, it is preſumed that neither you nor we could continue a moment in doubt what part to act; for it is not the value of the tea, but the indefeaſibly right of giving and granting our own money, a right from which we never can recede, that is the matter now in conſideration. By what means the truly deſirable circumſtance of a reconciliation and future harmony with our mother-country, on conſtitutional grounds, may be obtained, is indeed a weighty queſtion; whether by the method you have ſuggeſted, of a non-importation and non-exportation agreement, or by a general congreſs of deputies from the different colonies, clearly to ſtate what we conceive our rights, and to make a claim or petition of them to his Majeſty, in firm but decent and dutiful terms, ſo as that we may know by what line to conduct ourſelves in future, are now the great points to be determined. The latter we have reaſon to think would be moſt agreeable to the people of this province, and the firſt ſtep that ought to be taken; the former may be reſerved as our laſt reſource ſhould the other fail; which we truſt will not be the caſe, as many wiſe and good men in the mother-country begin to ſee the neceſſity of a good underſtanding with the colonies, upon the general plan of liberty as well as commerce. ——

The purport of the reſolutions here mentioned is, "That a congreſs of deputies from all the Britiſh colonies, is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren of Boſton, obtaining redreſs of our grievances, ſecuring the preſervation of our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between G. Britain and theſe colonies on a conſtitutional foundation."

Philadelphia, May 30. It having been ſuggeſted that the firſt day of June, which will be ſo diſtinguiſhed an æra in the American hiſtory, when the Boſton-port bill is to take effect, ſhould have ſome particular notice taken of it; a number of perſons, compoſed of the members of all the ſocieties in this city, met, and unanimouſly agreed that it would be proper to expreſs their ſympathy for their brethren at Boſton, by ſuſpending all buſineſs on that day. Such a pauſe is intended not only to ſhew the real concern we feel for the diſtreſſes of our brethren and fellow-ſubjects, but to give an opportunity for ſeriouſly reflecting on our own dangers, and the precarious tenure of our moſt invaluable rights. *Pennſylvania Packet.*

Philadelphia, May 30. Obſerving in the

the Pennſylvania Packet of this day, a notification, "That a number of perſons, compoſed of the members of all ſocieties in this city, met, and unanimouſly agreed, that it would be proper to expreſs their ſympathy for their brethren at Boſton, by ſuſpending all buſineſs on the firſt day of next month;" — the people called Quakers, though tenderly ſympathiſing with the diſtreſſed, and juſtly ſenſible of the value of our religious and civil rights, and that it is our duty to aſſert them in a Chriſtian ſpirit; yet, in order to obviate any miſapprehenſions which may ariſe concerning us, think it neceſſary to declare, that no perſon or perſons were authoriſed to repreſent us on this occaſion; and if any of our community have countenanced or encouraged this propoſal, they have manifeſted great inattention to our religious principles and profeſſion, and acted contrary to the rules of Chriſtian diſcipline, eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of order and good government among us.

Signed on behalf, and at the deſire, of the elders and overſeers of the ſeveral meetings of our religious ſociety in Philadelphia, and other friends met on the occaſion, the 30th of the 5th month, 1774,

Pennſylvania Journal.

John Reynell.
James Pemberton.
Samuel Noble.

Philadelphia, June 2. Yeſterday we had a pauſe in the buſineſs of this city, — and a ſolemn pauſe it was. If we except the *friends*, I believe nine tenths of the citizens ſhut up their houſes; the bells were rung muffled all the day, and the ſhips in the port had their colours half-hoiſted.

An Addreſs preſented to Gov. Gage, May 24.

SIR,

THE Juſtices of his Majeſty's court of General Seſſions of the Peace for the county of Suffolk, are happy in having an opportunity, before the cloſe of the preſent term, at once to teſtify their loyalty to the King, and to pay your Excellency their dutiful reſpects on your advancement to the chair of government in this province.

The appointment of a gentleman of your Excellency's eminence and character, we eſteem as a mark of the royal favour. We flatter ourſelves that it will be acceptable to the people over whom you preſide, as it may afford them encouragement, that the powers with which you are inveſted, will invariably be applied to the promotion of their peace and proſperity, and thereby they may loſe the remembrance of their former troubles.

We are ſenſible that the cares of government are at all times burthenſome, and more particularly ſo when increaſed by any public diſſenſions: we therefore wiſh your Excellency that wiſdom which is from above, to direct you in every department both of office and duty; and that under your auſpices the people of your charge may ever enjoy the benefits reſulting from a juſt and due execution of the laws, even ſecurity to their perſons and property, and the happineſs of Britiſh ſubjects.

The adminiſtration of juſtice we conſider as the principal duty of kings: in this view, conformable to our duty, we would tender your Excellency the earlieſt aſſurances, that the executive powers wherewith we are intruſted by our commiſſion, ſhall in all reſpects be employed for the preſervation of the peace and good order of this county, and that both as citizens and magiſtrates we will afford every aſſiſtance in our power towards rendering your Excellency's adminiſtration eaſy and happy to yourſelf, and effective of the moſt permanent tranquillity and welfare to this community.

The Governor's Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

THE loyalty which you expreſs to the King, and your kind addreſs to me on my appointment to this government, claim my warmeſt acknowledgement.

I receive the greateſt ſatisfaction in the aſſurances you give of your intentions towards the preſervation of the peace and welfare of the community, and return you thanks for the aſſiſtance you offer to render my adminiſtration eaſy and happy.

I beg you to believe, that as it is my duty, ſo it is my inclination, to give a cloſe attention to the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the due execution of the laws; and that I ſhall exert every power lodged in my hands for the protection of his Majeſty's ſubjects, that every individual may enjoy the bleſſings peculiar to a Britiſh conſtitution, by being ſecured both in his perſon and property.

Boſton,

Boſton, June 2. Buſineſs was finiſhed at the cuſtom-houſe yeſterday at twelve o'clock; and Governor Gage ſet out for Salem. The ſame day arrived ſeveral tranſports from England with troops. — His Majeſty's ſhips, frigates, and ſchooners, are now placed in ſuch a manner, that our harbour is ſhut up againſt all veſſels bound hither, and on the 15th inſtant none will be allowed to depart hence.

An Addreſs preſented to Governor Gage.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

We eſteem it not one of the leaſt conſolations to this province, in this day of its diſtreſs, that his Majeſty hath been pleaſed to appoint to the head of it a gentleman of your Excellency's known ability, ſteadineſs, and moderation. The long command which you have held in another department in America [xxxv. 387.], in which you have diſplayed every good quality of the heart and mind, gives us the moſt favourable hopes of your future adminiſtration; and makes us the leſs regret the parting with our late worthy Governor, whoſe wiſe and faithful adminiſtration hath given us the moſt entire ſatisfaction. [287.]

We therefore, Merchants, Traders of the town of Boſton, and others, for ourſelves, do now wait on your Excellency to pay you our hearty congratulations on your arrival at the metropolis; to acknowledge our gratitude to our ſovereign for his gracious appointment of you to the head of this province, at this very important juncture; and to give you our firm aſſurances, that we will do every thing in our power in our reſpective ſtations to promote peace and good order, and to make your adminiſtration eaſy and happy.

We cannot well expreſs to your Excellency the diſtreſs of mind we feel at the approaching calamity, which will ſoon overwhelm the town of Boſton, particularly the trading part of it, by the operation of a late act of parliament for ſhutting up the harbour. The real miſeries which this will occaſion to our fellow-townſmen cannot well be conceived; — a mind like your Excellency's, fraught with tenderneſs and humanity, will anticipate our ſufferings; and requires not a deſcription of the evil, to prompt you to a ready exertion of all your intereſt to avert or remove it.

We could wiſh a diſcretionary power had been lodged with your Excellency to reſtore the trade to its uſual courſe immediately on the act's being fully complied with; but as the act ſtands, being only to be repealed by his Majeſty in council, on your Excellency's favourable repreſentation of us, it will take ſo much time before it can be effected, as will involve us in unſpeakable miſery, and, we fear, total ruin. — Making reſtitution to the Eaſt-India company for damage done to their property, and for damage done to the perſons and property of individuals among us, by the outrage of raſh and inconſiderate men, we look upon to be quite equitable; and we, who have ever diſavowed all lawleſs violences, do bear our teſtimony againſt them, and particularly againſt that action which we ſuppoſe to be the immediate cauſe of our heavy chaſtiſement, and are willing to pay our proportions whenever the ſame can be aſcertained, and the mode of laying it on determined. — As ſoon as compenſation ſhall be made, and all other terms of the act complied with, we have no doubt your Excellency will make ſuch favourable repreſentations of our caſe to his Majeſty in council, as that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to reſtore us to his royal favour.

We ſincerely wiſh that your Excellency's endeavours to promote peace, and the general tranquillity of the province, may meet with ſucceſs; and we promiſe to ourſelves that the whole of your adminiſtration will be ſuch as may claim the warmeſt teſtimonies of gratitude from this people, and the approbation of your royal maſter.

[*This addreſs was ſigned by the ſame* 123 *gentlemen who ſigned that to Gov. Hutchinſon, p.* 287.]

The Governor's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

You will accept my thanks for your polite addreſs and kind congratulations on my arrival in this province; and be aſſured that I receive the greateſt ſatisfaction, that ſo reſpectable a body has teſtified an open diſavowal of the lawleſs violences that have been committed in the town of Boſton.

I ſincerely condole with you on the diſtreſſes that many muſt feel on this occaſion of ſhutting up the port, and ſhall rejoice in being afforded an early opportunity to make ſuch repreſentations as may tend to their relief; but you will believe

believe that no diſcretionary power in this reſpect is lodged with me.

It is greatly to be wiſhed for the good of the community in general, that thoſe in whoſe hands power is veſted, ſhould uſe the moſt ſpeedy methods to fulfil the King's expectation, and fix the mode to indemnify the Eaſt-India company, and others who have ſuffered; which could not fail to extricate the citizens of Boſton out of the difficulties in which they are involved, with as little delay as the nature of them will admit, and lay a foundation for that harmony between G. Britain and the colony, which every conſiderate and good man muſt wiſh to ſee eſtabliſhed; and nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to accompliſh an end ſo deſirable.

Salem, June 8. 1774.

Boſton, June 13. On Monday afternoon two young gentlemen came into Boſton from the county of Worceſter, relating, that they had been alarmed with the report that a regiment of ſoldiers had been poſted at the entrance of this city, to cut off its communication with the country. Many reſpectable people, they ſaid, had aſſembled upon the occaſion, and ſent off theſe perſons on Sabbath evening, to ride all night, and return with intelligence as ſoon as poſſible; determining, that in caſe they were confirmed in the truth of the report, they would march in, ten thouſand ſtrong, and oppoſe the troops at all events. Their expreſs informed us, that whatever might be the minds of the citizens relative to a ſurrender of their liberties, they would not find the country at all diſpoſed to eſteem themſelves concluded in their act. They freely expreſſed their ſenſe, that by the acts of the Britiſh parliament lately paſſed, and the bills now pending therein, our charter is utterly vacated; and the compact between this province and the crown of Great Britain being diſſolved, they are at full liberty to combine together in what manner and form they think beſt for mutual ſecurity.

An Addreſs preſented to Gov. Gage, June 9. *by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſet's-bay, in anſwer to his Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion.* [286.]

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR ſpeech to both Houſes of the General Aſſembly at the opening of the ſeſſion, has been read, and conſidered with all due attention, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Your Excellency has therein ſignified to us, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed "to appoint you Governor and Captain-General of this province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and that your commiſſion has been read and publiſhed." We congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe arrival, and honour you in the moſt exalted ſtation in this province; and confiding in your Excellency, that you will make the known conſtitution and charter of the province the rule of your adminiſtration, we beg leave to aſſure you, that nothing on our part ſhall be wanting that may contribute to render the ſame eaſy and happy to yourſelf, and to aid your Excellency in promoting the proſperity of his Majeſty's government, and the welfare of our conſtituents; and we thank your Excellency for the aſſurances you are pleaſed to give of your concurrence with us therein.

It gives us pain to be informed by your Excellency, that "you have the King's particular commands for holding the General Court at Salem, from the 1ſt of this inſtant June, until his Majeſty ſhall have ſignified his royal will and pleaſure for holding it again at Boſton." We are entirely at a loſs for the cauſe of this command, as we cannot conceive any public utility from it, and both we and our conſtituents are now ſuffering the great inconveniency of it.

The removal of the aſſembly from the court-houſe in Boſton [xxxi. 368. xxxii. 277. xxxiv. 451.], its ancient and only convenient ſeat, has very lately given great diſcontent to the good people of this province; and we cannot but think that miſrepreſentations from perſons reſiding in this province have induced his Majeſty's miniſters to adviſe his Majeſty to lay your Excellency under an injunction, whereby the people are in this inſtance deprived of the benefit of that diſcretionary power which is veſted in the Governor by the charter, and has been exerciſed by former Governors, of determining in ſuch caſe for the good of the province; we confide, however, in your Excellency's impartiality and juſtice, that the true ſtate of this province, and the character of his Majeſty's ſubjects in it, their loyalty to their ſovereign, their affection for the parent-country, as well as their invincible attachment

tachment to their juſt rights and liberties, will be laid before his Majeſty, and we hope that by this means your Excellency will be the happy inſtrument of removing the diſpleaſure of his Majeſty, and reſtoring harmony, which has too long been interrupted by the artifices of intereſted and deſigning men.

Your Excellency has laid no particular buſineſs before us, except the ſupply of the treaſury for the ſupport of government for the enſuing year; to which we ſhall give our immediate attention, as alſo to any other matters your Excellency may pleaſe to lay before us; and give that diſpatch to the public buſineſs which the manifold and great inconveniencies of our preſent ſituation will admit.

To his Excellency Thomas Gage, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, &c. &c.

The Addreſs of the Council of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR ſpeech to the Two Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion has been duly conſidered by this Board.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint you to the government of this province, we take this opportunity to wait on you with our congratulations on that occaſion.

Your Excellency has arrived at a juncture when the harmony between Great Britain and the colonies is greatly interrupted, whereby your ſtation, though elevated, muſt needs be rendered leſs agreeable to you than otherwiſe it would have been: but if you ſhould be the happy inſtrument of reſtoring in any meaſure that harmony, and of extricating the province from their preſent embarraſſments, you will doubtleſs conſider theſe happy effects as more than a compenſation for any inconveniencies ariſing to you from the peculiar circumſtances of the times. His Majeſty's faithful Council will, on all occaſions, chearfully co-operate with your Excellency in every attempt for accompliſhing thoſe deſirable ends.

We wiſh your Excellency every felicity: The greateſt of a political nature, both to yourſelf and the province, is, that your adminiſtration in the principles and general conduct of it, may be a happy contraſt to that of your two immediate predeceſſors. It is irkſome to us to cenſure any one, but we are conſtrained to ſay, there is the greateſt reaſon to apprehend, that from their machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the origin and progreſs of the diſunion between Britain and the colonies, and the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this province;—a province, to which the latter of them, in an eſpecial manner, owed his beſt ſervices, and whoſe liberties and rights he was under every obligation of duty and gratitude to ſupport.

The inhabitants of this province claim no more than the rights of Engliſhmen, without diminution or abridgement. Theſe, as it is our indiſpenſable duty, ſo ſhall it be our conſtant endeavour, to maintain, to the utmoſt of our power; in perfect conſiſtence, however, with the trueſt loyalty to the crown, the juſt prerogative of which your Excellency will ever find this Board zealous to ſupport.

Permit us, Sir, on this occaſion, to expreſs the firmeſt confidence, that, under their preſent grievances, the people of this province will not in vain look to your Excellency for your paternal aid and aſſiſtance; and as the great end of government is the good of the people, that your experience and abilities will be applied to attain that end; the ſteady purſuit of which, at the ſame time it inſures their confidence and eſteem, will be a ſource of the trueſt enjoyment, ſelf-approbation.

We thank your Excellency for the aſſurance you have given, "that you ſhall with pleaſure concur with the Two Houſes, to the utmoſt of your power, in all matters that tend to the welfare and proſperity of the province;" and your Excellency may be aſſured, that we ſhall contribute every thing on our part to promote meaſures of ſo ſalutary a tendency.

Boſton, June 13.

Boſton, June 14. The committee appointed to preſent the foregoing addreſs, waited on his Excellency therewith yeſterday, and read as far as that part which reflects on the adminiſtration of his Excellency's two immediate predeceſſors;—when he deſired the chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would aſſign his reaſons for refuſing to receive it, in a meſſage to the Council; and on the ſame day ſent by the Secretary the following meſſage.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I cannot receive an addreſs which contains

tains indecent reflections on my predeceſſors, who have been tried, and honourably acquitted, by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their conduct approved by the King.

I conſider this addreſs as an inſult upon his Majeſty, and the Lords of his Privy Council, and an affront to myſelf.

T. GAGE.

Boſton, June 16. Moſt of the ſtores on the Long Wharf are now ſhut up; hundreds of the poor are out of employ; and many who lived genteelly, will ſoon be reduced to the laſt ſhilling. Yet under theſe unhappy circumſtances, people in general have that fortitude which did honour to the ancient Romans: *Undaunted by tyrants, we'll die or be free.*

A politico-mercantile congreſs ſeems now to be the voice of all the colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia; and New York the place of meeting propoſed by private letters. However, our generous brethren of that metropolis are pleaſed to compliment Boſton with the appointment both of time and place; which invitation will undoubtedly be accepted with grateful alacrity. Certainly the beſieged inhabitants of this town can have no temptation to loſe a moment on this occaſion!

Boſton, June 23. The late Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province having finiſhed all the ordinary public buſineſs of importance that had been before them, on Friday laſt came to the following reſolutions, preſent 129 members, and only 12 diſſentients, viz.

"*In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June* 17. 1774. WHEREAS this Houſe taking into conſideration the many diſtreſſes and difficulties to which the American colonies, and this province in particular, are and muſt be reduced by the operation of certain late acts of parliament, have determined, that it is highly expedient that a committee ſhould be appointed to meet, as ſoon as may be, the committees that are or ſhall be appointed by the ſeveral colonies on this continent, to conſult together upon the preſent ſtate of the colonies, and to deliberate and determine upon wiſe and proper meaſures to be by them recommended to all the colonies, for the recovery and eſtabliſhment of their juſt rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the reſtoration of that union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, moſt ardently deſired by all good men; and the Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq; the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſqs, are appointed a committee on the part of this province, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet ſuch committees or delegates from the other colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives, or by convention, or by committees of correſpondence appointed by the reſpective Houſes of Aſſembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that ſhall be judged moſt ſuitable by the joint committees, on the firſt day of September next; and that the Speaker of the Houſe be directed, in a letter to the Speakers of the Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives in the ſeveral colonies, to inform them of the ſubſtance of theſe reſolves: And whereas this Houſe did reſolve, that there be paid to the ſaid committee, out of the public treaſury, the ſum of 500 l. to enable them to diſcharge the important truſt to which they are appointed; they, upon their return, to be accountable for the ſame: The ſaid reſolve was ſent up to the Honourable Board for their concurrence; who accordingly concurred with the reſolve of the Houſe. But his Excellency the Governor declined his conſent to the ſame. — Wherefore this Houſe would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend, to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this province, that each town and diſtrict raiſe, collect, and pay, to the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; of Boſton, the ſum of five hundred pounds, by the 15th day of Auguſt next, agreeable to a liſt herewith exhibited *, being each town and diſtrict's proportion of ſaid ſum, according to the laſt province-tax, to enable them to diſcharge the important truſt to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the ſame.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17. 1774. WHEREAS the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown are at this time ſuffering under the hand of power, by the ſhutting up the harbour by an armed force, which, in the opinion of this Houſe, is an invaſion of the rights of the ſaid towns, evidently deſigned to compel the inhabitants thereof to a ſubmiſſion to taxes im-

* The liſt will be ſent to the ſelectmen of the ſaid towns and diſtricts.

poſed

poſed upon them without their conſent: And whereas it appears to this Houſe, that this attack upon the ſaid towns for the purpoſes aforeſaid, is an attack made upon this whole province and continent, which threatens the total deſtruction of the liberties of all Britiſh America: it is therefore reſolved, as the clear opinion of this Houſe, That the inhabitants of the ſaid towns ought to be relieved; and this Houſe do recommend to all, and more eſpecially to the inhabitants of this province, to afford them ſpeedy and conſtant relief, in ſuch way and manner as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to their circumſtances, till the ſenſe and advice of our ſiſter-colonies ſhall be known; in full confidence that they will exhibit examples of patience, fortitude, and perſeverance, while they are thus called to endure oppreſſion, for the preſervation of the liberties of their country.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 17. 1774. WHEREAS this and his Majeſty's other colonies in North America, have long been ſtruggling under the heavy hand of power; and our dutiful petitions for the redreſs of our intolerable grievances have not only been diſregarded and frowned upon, but the deſign totally to alter the free conſtitution of civil government in Britiſh America, and eſtabliſh arbitrary governments, and reduce the inhabitants to ſlavery, appears more and more to be fixed and determined; it is therefore ſtrongly recommended by this Houſe to the inhabitants of the province, that they renounce altogether the conſumption of India teas, and as far as in them lies diſcontinue the uſe of all goods and manufactures whatever that ſhall be imported from the Eaſt Indies and G. Britain, until the public grievances of America ſhall be radically and totally redreſſed. And it is alſo further recommended to all, that they give all public encouragement to the manufactures of America. And it is moreover ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants aforeſaid, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs pedlars and petty chapmen, (who are of late become a very great nuiſance), by putting in execution the good and wholeſome laws of this province for that purpoſe."

Laſt Friday the Governor having directed the Secretary to acquaint the Two Houſes, that it was his pleaſure the general aſſembly ſhould be diſſolved, and to declare the ſame diſſolved accordingly, the Secretary went to the court-houſe; and finding the door of the Repreſentatives chamber locked, directed the Meſſenger to go in and acquaint the Speaker, that the Secretary had a meſſage from his Excellency to the Honourable Houſe, and deſired he might be admitted to deliver it. The Meſſenger returned, and ſaid he had acquainted the Speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the Houſe, and their orders were to keep the door faſt. — Whereupon the following proclamation was publiſhed on the ſtairs leading to the Repreſentatives chamber, in preſence of ſeveral members of the Houſe, and a great number of other perſons, and immediately after in council.

Province of MASSACHUSET'S-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION,

For diſſolving the General Court.

WHEREAS the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the preſent ſeſſion of the General Court, make it neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice, that the ſaid General Court ſhould be diſſolved:

I have therefore thought fit to diſſolve the ſaid General Court; and the ſame is hereby diſſolved accordingly, and the members thereof are diſcharged from any further attendance.

Given under my hand, at Salem, the 17th day of June 1774, in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign.

T. GAGE.

Previous to which his Excellency was pleaſed to give his aſſent to ſeveral ingroſſed bills.

An Addreſs preſented to Gov. Gage, June 18.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, who are merchants and freeholders in the town of Salem, beg leave to preſent you our dutiful reſpects on your appointment to the government of this province. The univerſal tribute of thanks and applauſe paid you for the wiſdom, mildneſs, and exact regularity of your conduct in another command, cannot fail to excite the moſt juſt expectations that this province will enjoy the happy fruits of your benignity.

We are deeply affected with a ſenſe of our public calamities: but the miſeries that are now rapidly haſtening on our brethren in the capital of the province, greatly excite our commiſeration; and we hope your Excellency will uſe

your

your endeavours to prevent a further accumulation of evils on that already forely diſtreſſed people.

By ſhutting up the port of Boſton, ſome imagine that the courſe of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but Nature, in the formation of our harbour, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce with that convenient mart. And were it otherwiſe, we muſt be dead to every idea of juſtice, loſt to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to ſeize on wealth, and raiſe our fortunes, on the ruin of our ſuffering neighbours! But, ſo far from receiving a benefit, we are greatly injured by the ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton, as it deprives us of a market for much the larger part of our Weſt-India imports; and there is not a town in the province but will feel the ill effects of it. Permit us then, Sir, to apply to your clemency and juſtice to afford us every alleviation in your power, and to procure for us every poſſible relief from this extenſive miſchief.

We account it the greateſt unhappineſs, that this province, which has ever been foremoſt in loyalty to the Kings of Britain, in its efforts to defend their territories, and enlarge their dominions, ſhould be the firſt to feel our ſovereign's ſevereſt diſpleaſure. Our forefathers fled from oppreſſion, braved every danger, and here began a ſettlement on bare creation. Almoſt incredible are the fatigues and difficulties they encountered to ſubdue a dreary wilderneſs, filled with ſavage beaſts, and yet more ſavage men: but, by their invincible reſolution, they roſe ſuperior to them all; and, by their aſtoniſhing efforts, greatly facilitated the ſettlement of the other Britiſh colonies in America. Yet, Sir, we ſpeak it with grief, the ſons are checked and diſhonoured for exhibiting proofs of their inheriting ſome portion of that ſpirit which in their fathers produced ſuch aſtoniſhing effects.

A happy union with Great Britain is the wiſh of the colonies. It is their unſpeakable grief that it has in any degree been interrupted. We earneſtly deſire to repair the breach; we ardently pray that harmony may be reſtored: and for theſe ends every meaſure compatible with the dignity and ſafety of Britiſh ſubjects we ſhall gladly adopt.

We aſſure your Excellency we ſhall make it our conſtant endeavour to preſerve the peace, and promote the welfare of the province; and hereby we ſhall beſt advance the intereſt of our ſovereign.

In theſe times the adminiſtration of government muſt be particularly arduous and difficult; but yours we wiſh may be as eaſy as the nature of things will poſſibly admit, and the event happy, and that your public labours may be crowned with the nobleſt reward — the voluntary diſintereſted applauſe of a whole free people.

This addreſs was ſigned by 125 *perſons.*

His Excellency's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for the obliging expreſſions towards me contained in your addreſs; and be aſſured, it will always afford me ſingular pleaſure to be of uſe to the inhabitants of this town, or any individuals in the province.

I feel as well as you the inconveniencies that the inhabitants muſt ſuffer from ſhutting up the port of Boſton, and ſhould be glad they would co-operate with my endeavours to extricate themſelves from them; but, without their aſſiſtance, I can take no ſtep towards their relief. I am ſorry that the people of that capital ſhould have given ſuch repeated provocation to the King and the Britiſh nation, as to force them to take the preſent meaſures in ſupport of their authority. Great Britain, equally deſirous as yourſelves of a happy union with us, as well as every other colony, and inheriting the ſpirit of her anceſtors, finds it neceſſary to ſupport her rights, as the ſupreme head of her extended empire: ſhe ſtrives not to check that ſpirit which you ſay you inherit from your fathers, but to inculcate that due obedience to the King in his parliament which your forefathers acknowledged.

Salem, June 18. 1774. T. GAGE.

Boſton, July 1. They are now endeavouring, at the Boſton town-meetings, to form a ſolemn league by oath, not to uſe any thing imported from G. Britain. The papers of the province are full of reſolves of the neighbouring colonies, which breathe nothing but reſentment againſt the legiſlature. A congreſs is propoſed holding among them, under the denomination of *The States-General of America*, to deliberate on the moſt effectual means of preventing any commerce with England.

The

The following provinces, towns, counties, &c. in America, viz. Connecticut; towns of Preſton, Farmington, Wethersfield, and Hartford; Williamſburgh, in Virginia; Baltimore, in Maryland; Annapolis; Rhode-iſland, and Providence, have unanimouſly reſolved to break off all trade and dealings with G. Britain, &c. and with that colony, province, or town, which ſhall decline or refuſe to come into ſimilar reſolutions with the majority of the colonies.

In conſequence thereof the following *Solemn League and Covenant* has been ſubſcribed by the reſpective inhabitants of the ſeveral towns.

"WE, the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town of , having taken into our ſerious conſideration the precarious ſtate of the liberties of North America, and more eſpecially the preſent diſtreſſed condition of this inſulted province; embarraſſed as it is by the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh parliament, tending to the entire ſubverſion of our natural and charter rights; among which is the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton: and being fully ſenſible of our indiſpenſable duty to lay hold on every means in our power to preſerve and recover the much-injured conſtitution of our country; and conſcious at the ſame time of no alternative between the horrors of ſlavery, or the carnage and deſolation of a civil war, but a ſuſpenſion of all commercial intercourſe with the iſland of Great Britain: do, in the preſence of God, ſolemnly and in good faith, covenant and agree with each other,

I. That from henceforth we will ſuſpend all commerical intercouſe with the ſaid iſland of Great Britain, until the act for blocking up the ſaid harbour be repealed, and a full reſtoration of our charter-rights be obtained.

II. That there may be the leſs temptation to others to continue in the ſaid now dangerous commerce, we do in like manner ſolemnly covenant, that we will not buy, purchaſe, or conſume, in any manner whatever, any goods, wares, or merchandiſe, which ſhall arrive in America from Great Britain aforeſaid, from and after the laſt day of Auguſt next enſuing. And in order as much as in us lies to prevent our being interrupted and defeated in this only peaceable meaſure, entered into for the recovery and preſervation of our rights, we agree to break off all trade, commerce, and dealings whatever, with all perſons, who, preferring their own private intereſt to the ſalvation of their now periſhing country, ſhall ſtill continue to import goods of Great Britain, or ſhall purchaſe of thoſe who do import.

III. That ſuch perſons may not have it in their power to impoſe upon us by any pretence whatever, we further agree to purchaſe no article of merchandiſe from them, or any of them, who ſhall not have ſigned this, or a ſimilar covenant, or will not produce an oath, certified by a magiſtrate to be by them taken, to the following purpoſe, viz. 'I of in the county of , do ſolemnly ſwear, that the goods I have now on hand, and propoſe for ſale, have not, to the beſt of my knowledge, been imported from Great Britain into any port of America, ſince the laſt day of Auguſt 1774; and that I will not, contrary to the ſpirit of an agreement entering into through this province, import, or purchaſe of any perſon ſo importing, any goods as aforeſaid, until the port or harbour of Boſton ſhall be opened, and we are fully reſtored to the free uſe of our conſtitutional and charter rights.'

Laſtly, we agree, that after this, or a ſimilar covenant, has been offered to any perſon, and they refuſe to ſign it, or to produce the oath above ſaid, we will conſider them as contumacious importers, and withdraw all commercial connections with them, ſo far as not to purchaſe of them any articles whatever, and publiſh their names to the world."

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION,

For diſcouraging certain illegal combinations.

WHEREAS certain perſons, calling themſelves *a committee of correſpondence for the town of Boſton*, have lately preſumed to make, or cauſe to be made, a certain unlawful inſtrument, purporting to be *a Solemn League and Covenant*, intended to be ſigned by the inhabitants of this province; whereby they are moſt ſolemny to covenant and engage, to ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with the iſland of Great Britain, until certain acts of the Britiſh parliament ſhall be repealed: And whereas printed copies of the ſaid unlawful inſtrument have been tranſmitted, by the aforeſaid committee of correſpondence, ſo called, to the ſeveral

veral towns in this province, accompanied with a ſcandalous, traiterous, and ſeditious letter, calculated to inflame the minds of the people, to diſturb them with ill-grounded fears and jealouſies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hoſtile, and traiterous combination, to diſtreſs the Britiſh nation, by interrupting, obſtructing, and deſtroying her trade with the colonies, contrary to their allegiance due to the King, and to the form and effect of divers ſtatutes made for ſecuring, encouraging, protecting, and regulating the ſaid trade; and deſtructive of the lawful authority of the Britiſh parliament, and of the peace, good order, and ſafety of the community: And whereas the inhabitants of this province, not duly conſidering the high criminality, and dangerous conſequences to themſelves, of ſuch alarming and unprecedented combinations, may incautiouſly be tempted to join in the aforeſaid unlawful league and covenant, and thereby expoſe themſelves to the fatal conſequences of being conſidered as the declared and open enemies of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom of Great Britain:

In obſervance, therefore, of my duty to the King; in tenderneſs to the inhabitants of this province; and to the end that none who may hereafter engage in ſuch dangerous combinations, may plead, in excuſe of their conduct, that they were ignorant of the crime in which they were involving themſelves; I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby earneſtly cautioning all perſons whatſoever within this province, againſt ſigning the aforeſaid or a ſimilar covenant, or in any manner entering into, or being concerned in, ſuch unlawful, hoſtile, and traiterous combinations, as they would avoid the pains and penalties due to ſuch aggravated and dangerous offences.

And I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and command all magiſtrates and other officers within the ſeveral counties in this province, that they take effectual care to apprehend, and ſecure for trial, all and every perſon who may hereafter preſume to publiſh, or offer to others to be ſigned, or ſhall themſelves ſign the aforeſaid, or a ſimilar covenant, or be in any wiſe aiding, abetting, adviſing, or aſſiſting therein.

And the reſpective ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties within this province, are hereby required to cauſe this proclamation forthwith to be poſted up in ſome public place, in each town, within their reſpective diſtricts.

Given under my hand, at Salem, the 29th day of June 1774, in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign. T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,

THO. FLUCKER, Secretary.

GOD ſave the KING.

The late council of Boſton, who have proved ſo refractory to the Governor, was choſen in the old way by the Houſe of Aſſembly, and the Governor negatived thirteen of them after they were elected [285.]; with thoſe remaining he was obliged to proceed to buſineſs, as has been always cuſtomary. But by the late act of parliament a new council was to proceed to buſineſs on the firſt of Auguſt. This council was to be choſen by his Majeſty, as they are choſen in the other provinces. A council elected in this manner is ſo new a branch of legiſlation to Boſton, that it is expected it will have great effect in bringing matters to a happy iſſue; as they will undoubtedly add to the ſolidity and weight of the Governor's proceedings, however diſagreeable they may be to the popular party, who formerly had the greateſt hand in electing the council, and conſequently great influence over them in all their determinations.

Salem, July 7. At Boſton, two parties have much diſtracted all their proceedings. The merchants and importers are at the head of one party; and the landholders and tradeſmen at the head of the other. The merchants had, by their addreſſes to the old and new Governor, ſhewn a diſpoſition for a reconciliation with the mother-country, while the landholders, &c. hold ſuch conduct as puſillanimous and daſtardly, and treat it with the utmoſt contempt. Each party had proteſted againſt the proceedings of the other; and it is ſtill doubtful which has the majority. The diſputes between the two parties are very greatly felt by all men in buſineſs, and have rendered the unfortunate ſtate of the town of Boſton moſt diſtreſsful to many individuals, and deſtructive to the town in general.

At Salem matters are in as bad a ſtate. The aſſembly, in their addreſs to the Governor, ſhewed no diſpoſition for reconciliation, nor do they mention the moving

moving of the port, or the miſchiefs attending it, but in general terms, amongſt the other unconſtitutional proceedings againſt the province by Great Britain. Among their grievances, they, in a particular manner, object to the King's removing the aſſembly from the town-houſe at Boſton, as an unneceſſary and unconſtitutional meaſure; and have paſſed ſome very extraordinary and ſpirited reſolutions, declaring, that the Governor only had a power of removing the aſſembly where he thinks fit, and when it ſhall be conſiſtent with the good of the province; and that any other power exerciſed on this occaſion, is contrary to their charter, and an infringement on their conſtitutional rights.

The Governor finding nothing going on towards the general good, and that their meetings were only a continuation of the ſame ſpirit of oppoſition to his Majeſty's orders about removing the aſſembly, &c. he thought proper to put an end to it; and accordingly ſent his Secretary with a meſſage to diſſolve them. The aſſembly, ſuſpecting his buſineſs, ordered their door to be ſhut againſt him, and would not admit him to read the meſſage. The Secretary, upon this, was forced to read it aloud at the outſide of the door of the aſſembly-houſe, and in the council-chamber; which had the deſired effect of a diſſolution. But this meaſure has been, like the reſt, ſeverely attacked.

The three regiments of forces have all this while been in Boſton in a ſtate of inactivity, as indeed no oppoſition ſeems to be intended towards them.

Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, June 10. Laſt Wedneſday the Governor ſent the following meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, then ſitting.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

As I look upon the meaſures entered upon by the Houſe of Aſſembly to be inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of this government, it is my duty, as far as in me lies, to prevent any detriment that might ariſe from ſuch proceedings; — I do therefore hereby diſſolve the General Aſſembly of this province, and it is diſſolved accordingly.

J. WENTWORTH.

Philadelphia, June 13. On Wedneſday laſt the following petition was preſented to the Hon. John Penn, our Governor.

The petition of ſundry inhabitants of the province of Pennſylvania,

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT ſince the receſs of the aſſembly of this province, the proceedings of the Britiſh parliament towards America, and particularly an act lately paſſed againſt the town of Boſton, have filled the minds of your petitioners, and others their fellow-ſubjects, with deep anxiety and concern.

That your petitioners apprehend, the deſign of this act is to compel the Americans to acknowledge the right of parliament to impoſe taxes upon them at pleaſure.

That the preſent precedent of condemning a whole town or city unheard, and involving all its inhabitants of every age and ſex, and however differing in political ſentiment or action, in one common ruin, gives univerſal alarm.

Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and at the ſame time ſolicitous to preſerve peace, order, and tranquillity, we do earneſtly intreat the Governor to call the aſſembly of the province as ſoon as it can conveniently be done, that they may have an opportunity, not only to deviſe meaſures to compoſe and relieve the anxieties of the people, but to reſtore that harmony and peace between the mother-country and the colonies, which has been of late ſo much and ſo unhappily interrupted.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray.

Signed by near nine hundred reſpectable Freeholders, in and near the city of Philadelphia.

His Honour's Anſwer.

Gentlemen, Upon all occaſions, when the peace, order, and tranquillity of the province, require it, I ſhall be ready to convene the aſſembly; but as that does not appear to be the caſe at preſent, I cannot think ſuch a ſtep would be expedient, or conſiſtent with my duty.

JOHN PENN.

On Saturday next will be held at the ſtate-houſe, a general meeting of all the inhabitants qualified to vote for repreſentatives of this city and county, to chuſe one grand joint committee to repreſent the whole inhabitants, to correſpond with the committees of the neighbouring provinces.

The Book of Common Prayer reformed, upon the plan of the late Dr Samuel Clarke: together with the Pſalms of David. For the uſe of the chapel in Eſſex ſtreet. [204.] 4*s*. Johnſon.

WE cannot give a more ſatisfactory account of this ſpecimen of a reformed liturgy, than that which Mr Lindſey, the author, has himſelf given, at the end of his ſermon preached at the opening of the chapel in Eſſex houſe, April 17.

"When the deſign of a more ſcriptural form of worſhip was firſt propoſed to be put in practice, upon the plan of the late Dr Samuel Clarke, ſome friends adviſed to print the liturgy of the church of England, with his emendations, and to make uſe of it exactly as he had left it. The ſame has been ſince much recommended by others. And it were to have been wiſhed, that this reformed liturgy might have come out quite ſheltered under the name of that great man, and called entirely his.

But it would have been an injury to his memory to have propoſed that for a juſt model of public worſhip under his ſanction, which he was very from intending to be ſuch.

His principal attention and care ſeem to have been employed, in rectifying the great errors concerning the object of religious worſhip, which obtained in the national church, of which he was a member, and one of its greateſt ornaments. In doing this, he nobly ventured to follow the leading of holy ſcripture, however contrary to the received doctrines; and *blotted out or changed ſuch prayers and invocations as were addreſſed to Chriſt, or the Holy Spirit, and not to the One God, the Father.*

In his examination of the Book of Common Prayer, as he paſſed along, he alſo noted and changed many of the ſentiments and expreſſions which he judged improper or wrong.

But it fell not within his purpoſe, to remark or cenſure ſuch obvious imperfections of that book as had been pointed out before by others, and could hardly eſcape the obſervation of any one, whenever it ſhould come under a general review: I mean, the frequent return of the Lord's prayer, and of the like requeſts in other prayers; the repetition of two creeds, within a ſhort ſpace one after another; the confuſion occaſioned by what were at firſt three diſtinct ſervices, and repeated at different hours, being thrown all together, and blended into one *: from which it happens, that at the end of one part, we are diſmiſſed with a concluding prayer, and ſolemn bleſſing, and immediately after begin the circle of our devotions again; faults theſe not of our ever-honoured reformers, but of us, their leſs careful and more indolent ſucceſſors. Theſe blemiſhes, therefore, were of neceſſity to be removed.

Some paſſages retained by Dr Clarke, have been omitted †; and ſome further alterations and additions have been made: all which are ſubmitted to the judgement of the ſerious and diligent reader of holy ſcripture. In the devotional part, wherever any change has been made, care has been taken not to loſe that ſimplicity of ſentiment, and eaſy flow of pious and natural eloquence, for which many parts of our ancient liturgy are juſtly admired.

The occaſional prayers and thankſgivings have been for the preſent omitted. Perhaps it may not be amiſs always to reſerve to the officiating miniſter, the liberty of introducing ſuitable prayers of his own compoſing, on ſuch emergencies as can with difficulty be provided for beforehand.

The obſervation of *Chriſtmas-day*, *Good Friday*, *Eaſter-day*, the *Aſcenſion*, and *Whitſunday*, ſtill kept up, as being memorials of the principal facts concerning our Saviour Chriſt, and the eſtabliſhment of his religion in the world. The *ſaints days*, as they are called, are fallen into almoſt univerſal neglect, and ſerve chiefly for civil purpoſes; ſave that now and then they help to bring back a Proteſtant to the boſom of Popery, by their too near affinity to that mother of ſuperſtition and idolatries. They are therefore entirely left out.

The appointment of the Litany to be read only on ſuch days as the Lord's ſup-

* The Morning-Prayer was at firſt read at ſix in the morning; the Communion-ſervice at nine, or ſoon after; and a little before that, the Litany.

† Thus, for example, the *Obſecrations*, as they are called, in the Litany, are left out, *By the myſtery of thy holy incarnation*, &c. although Dr Clarke changes them to be an addreſs *to God*, and *not to Chriſt*.

per

per is adminiſtered, correſponds with the order of the original compilers of the liturgy: for our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory inform us, that the Litany was deſigned to be a kind of preparation to the communion, and to be read a little before that office began.

The morning-ſervice on the days that the Lord's ſupper is adminiſtered, is ſomewhat ſhorter than at other times; and the introductory part of the Communion-ſervice is laid aſide as unneceſſary; by which the whole is much abridged. And it is hoped, that all that join in the former, will attend the latter. For it is in itſelf moſt unreaſonable, and wholly unprecedented in the Apoſtles times, that any ſhould join in the devotions of the church, and not join in receiving the Lord's ſupper; a part of thoſe devotions; but not more ſacred than the reſt, nor requiring any different religious diſpoſition of mind or preparation for it.

Dr Clarke made many alterations in the Baptiſmal office, which was much incumbered with a continual reference to the abſtruſe metaphyſical doctrines of *election*, and *original ſin*. But he does not appear to have ſufficiently diſintangled it. A ſtrict adherence to holy ſcripture, and the ſimplicity of the inſtitution, has been aimed at in the additional parts of this ſervice.

The promiſcuous reading of the Pſalms having been long matter of complaint, the appointment of theſe, and of the Leſſons, ſeems properly left to the diſcretion of the miniſter."

We cannot take leave of this article in fitter terms than thoſe which Mr Lindſey has choſen for the motto to his ſermon above quoted, viz.

"The true unity of Chriſtians conſiſts not in *unity of opinion* in the bond of *ignorance*, or *unity of practice* in the bond of *hypocriſy*, but in the *unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace*." — *Dr Clarke's ſermons, vol. 3. p. 316.*

Arguments and Deciſions, in remarkable caſes, before the high court of juſticiary, and other ſupreme courts, in Scotland. Collected by Mr Maclaurin. One large volume 4to. 1 *l.* 5 *s.* Bell, Edinburgh, and Dilly, London.

PRefixed to theſe Arguments and Deciſions there is an Introduction to the criminal caſes; which treats of, 1. the Record; 2. the powers of the Aſſize or Jury; 3. the Interlocutor on the relevancy; 4. Jurors; 5. Verdicts; 6. the Court; 7. the King's Advocate; 8. Prolocutors; 9. the Torture; 10. Sentences; 11. puniſhments.

"Combats and ſtruggles of all ſorts [ſays the learned Collector in his Preface] afford entertainment to mankind. Hence many amuſe themſelves with civil caſes when a multiplicity of hard words do not put theſe beyond their comprehenſion. If ſo, criminal caſes, few of which are unintelligible to any perſon of education, may juſtly claim a more general attention: for no ſum of money, no portion of land, can give riſe to a judicial conteſt, equally intereſting with that in which the life or liberty of a man is at ſtake.

In conſequence of theſe conſiderations, I relinquiſhed my firſt ſcheme, (i. e. to publiſh only ſome few remarkable and leading caſes, which I had either argued, or attended to particularly), and reſolved to adopt a number of criminal caſes. As the work grew, ſo did my deſire of rendering it complete. Hence this collection, inſtead of being miſcellaneous, as was at firſt intended, is almoſt wholly occupied by caſes that are all of one claſs: it correſponds not, therefore, exactly with the title; a defect that may perhaps be ſupplied by another volume, if this one meet with a favourable reception. —

The collection chiefly conſiſts of great conſtitutional queſtions, or of trials for thoſe crimes, which, as they ſpring from the paſſions or appetites of men, and are incompatible with the very being of ſociety, muſt in every age be frequently committed and proſecuted. —— It contains, too, ſeveral papers of value, which it required particular opportunities, and ſome pains, to procure. ——

There is but little in this bulky volume that can, properly ſpeaking, be called mine. I have propoſed but few alterations in our criminal law or forms, and preſumed to give an opinion but upon two or three ſtriking caſes, contenting myſelf, as to the reſt, with ſtating them impartially. I can pretend, therefore, to no other merit, than that of having taken ſome little trouble to increaſe the public ſtock of valuable knowledge. *That*, I am pretty confident, this work, though incomplete, will in ſome meaſure do: for *that*, I chearfully ſubmitted to be the tranſcriber of judgements frequently un-

juſt, the abridger of arguments often abſurd, and the *ſad hiſtorian* of dooms and executions."

As a ſpecimen we ſhall give one Caſe entire, and the author's opinion upon another.

N° 11. *Dec.* 23. 1696. Sir James Stewart, his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Thomas Aikenhead. *Blaſphemy capitally puniſhed.*

He was indicted for blaſphemy, by order of the privy council, and ſo the indictment bears, upon the law of God, the law of this and all other well-governed realms, and ſpecially 21ſt act, 1ſt. parl. Ch. II.; and 11th act, 5th ſeſſ. of the then preſent parliament.

It was charged, *inter alia*, That he had called the Old Teſtament Ezra's fables, profanely alluding to Eſop's fables: That he had called Chriſt an impoſtor, who had learned magic in Egypt, from whence coming into Judea, he had picked up a few fiſher-fellows, who he knew by his ſkill in phyſiognomy had ſtrong imaginations, and through their help played his pranks, as he blaſphemouſly termed our Saviour's miracles: That Moſes was a better artiſt and politician than Jeſus; and that the ſcriptures were ſtuffed with madneſs, nonſenſe, and contradictions, ſo that he admired the ſtupidity of the world in being ſo long deluded by them: That he rejected the myſtery of the Trinity and incarnation; maintained, that God, the world, and nature, are but one thing; had ſaid, he preferred Mahomet to Jeſus; and hoped he would ſee Chriſtianity extirpated; and was confident it would be ſo in a ſhort time: That when he found himſelf cold, he had wiſhed to be in the place Ezra called Hell to warm himſelf, &c.

The court found "Curſing or railing upon any of the perſons of the Bleſſed Trinity, relevant to infer the pains of death; and the other crimes likewiſe relevant to infer an arbitrary puniſhment."

The jury, *Dec.* 24. 1696, "unanimouſly find it proven, That the pannel has railed againſt the firſt perſon, and alſo curſed and railed our bleſſed Lord, the ſecond perſon, of the Holy Trinity; and further find the other crimes libelled proven."

The court adjudged him to be hanged, and his body to be interred at the foot of the gallows; and eſcheated his moveables.—— He was executed accordingly.

Additions and Notes.

Theſe expreſſions, the indictment further charges, "he had wickedly uttered, in ſeveral companies, without *the leaſt provocation*, but merely prompted by his irreligious and deviliſh *malice* againſt God and our bleſſed Saviour."

A French book, intitled, *Syſteme de la nature*, publiſhed at London in the year 1773, maintains all the propoſitions for which Aikenhead died, in language ſtill bolder, and very eloquent [xxxv. 35.]. — *Tempora mutantur!* — Thoſe who write on the hiſtory of man, ſhould be well read in criminal records.

Nov. 22. 1697, Patrick Kinninmonth of that Ilk was brought to trial for blaſphemy and adultery. The laſt charge was paſſed from. The indictment alledged, He had affirmed Chriſt was a baſtard; and that he had ſaid, If any woman had God on the one hand, and Chriſt on the other, he would ſtow the lugs out of her head, in ſpite of them both, &c. He pleaded, chiefly, That he was drunk or mad when he uttered theſe expreſſions, if he did utter them. The court found the libel relevant to infer the pains libelled, i. e. death; "and found the defence, That the pannel was furious, or diſtracted in his wits, relevant; but repelled the alledgeance of fury or diſtraction *ariſing from drunkenneſs*." The proſecution was dropped.

The Collector's opinion upon a ſentence given, ſuſtaining the defence of a vicennial preſcription of crimes; in the caſe of Malcolm or Callum Macgregor, alias John Grant, indicted in 1773, *for having murdered John Stewart in* 1747. [xxxv. 443.]

The learned Collector, firſt, gives the ſubſtance of the pleadings, and of the opinions of the Lords; and then tells the reader, that the court, after the hearing, ordered informations; and on adviſing theſe, pronounced this interlocutor, Aug. 9. 1773: "In reſpect it does not appear that any ſentence of fugitation paſſed againſt the pannel, ſuſtain the defence, and diſmiſs the indictment."

Extracts.

There ſeems to be good reaſon for queſtioning the juſtice of this deciſion.— The law of nature *, and the ſtatutes and

* Indictments have been ſometimes laid upon the law delivered as from God to the Jews

and customs of Scotland, are alone obligatory upon its inhabitants. By these they must regulate their conduct. If they transgress these, they are punishable: but they are not punishable though their actions be disconform to the enactments of the Civil law, the Canon law, or other foreign laws, unless these foreign laws have been, by some act of adoption, assumed into the law of Scotland. ——

The Roman law may with great propriety be quoted in considering abstract points; and the positive enactments of Rome, and of every other well-governed realm, may be referred to, either in support of similar regulations which we already have, or as precedents and arguments to induce our legislature to make similar regulations, if we have them not; but it is impossible to maintain, that the Roman law *qua* such, is obligatory in this country. ——

Supposing that murder fell under the vicennial prescription by the Roman law, of which, however, there is not sufficient proof, it is to be considered whether this prescription of the Roman law has been by any act of adoption assumed into our law. It is admitted we have no statute for it nor precedent; all we have is the opinion of Mackenzie, Forbes, and Erskine. But the opinion of lawyers, unsupported by usage and precedent, does not make law; and no stress can be laid on the three opinions referred to. —— The decisions quoted by the Advocate point strongly against this prescription. — Fountainhall, too, is explicit against it. — But what evidences the sense of the nation more forcibly than a hundred opinions could do, is the common proverbial saying, *Murder will out*. This proves, 1*st*, a general belief, that Providence interposes in a particular manner to detect this crime; 2*dly*, that this crime would be punished, at whatever distance of time it may happen to be discovered; for what would signify its detection without punishment? ——

Since then we have no law or precedent for this prescription, it is plain, that expediency alone can be urged for it; and accordingly upon that, and that only, the judgement went. — But can a court of justice cut down a right of action the law has given to the private party, and to the public, upon expediency alone? Had experience proved, that expediency required such actions to be limited by a short prescription, that might be a good reason why the legislature should strike in, and shorten the duration of such actions; but upon what principle can a court of justice take such liberty with a private and a public right? The court of session, not long ago, found they could not do so, Dec. 2. 1766, Mackechnie against Wallace.

But is it clear that expediency cannot be urged on the other side of the question?

It is obvious, that the argument from the presumption of repentance and amendment is out of the case: for the judgement establishes, that he against whom sentence of fugitation has passed, cannot plead prescription; but a man may repent and amend abroad as well as at home; yet he who is outlawed must suffer if he returns: and justly; for there are some crimes, at least there is one crime, which even the finger of time cannot obliterate, nor the tears of repentance wash out.

The argument from expediency, then, comes to this: The Advocate may abuse his office: he may harass the subject with prosecutions at a great distance of time for trifling offences; or he may delay prosecutions for heinous offences, till he knows the person accused has lost the proof of his innocence.

To this it is answered, 1*st*, That it is not pretended in the argument for the decision, that there has been any instance as yet of such improper prosecution: why then presume, that an abuse will be committed in future times, of which the past afford no example? *Præsumptio est conjectura ducta ab eo quod plerumque fit.* There is but a bare possibility of such abuse. On the other hand, it is certain, and notorious, that many foul murders have been committed, which no investigation has as yet been able to bring to light, though more than twenty years have elapsed since their perpetration.

But, 2*dly*, All these fears and apprehensions are groundless, because the jury is a sufficient check; not to mention the crown, in case the jury should go wrong. No man can deny that a long delay of the prosecution is a material circumstance in every trial. All that is here contend-

ed

Jews by Moses. In N° 56. the indictment is laid singly upon it, and concludes for a capital punishment, though we have no statute against the crime in this country; but then the crime charged [bestiality] is against nature.

ed for is, that it should be sent to the jury with the rest of the case. If the proof be not clear as the meridian sun, if there be a possibility of innocence, the jury should bring off the pannel. Further, if judges cannot, the jury can distinguish between atrocious crimes and lesser offences; and they ought to do so *. In many cases, it would be as improper to bring the offender to trial at the distance of seven as of seventy years; *e. g.* in rape, bribery, &c. The jury, therefore, is the only proper security against too long a delay. The pannel is always safe in the jury's hands, unless he has been guilty of an atrocious crime, and the proof be perfectly clear, and exclude the possibility of innocence. If such be his case, he ought to suffer. Prescription was first introduced to quiet mens minds, and secure *bona fide* purchasers: but the mind of a murderer ought never to be quieted; he can never come to be *in bona fide*.

The common saying above mentioned, tended not a little to deter men from murder, which is the most atrocious of all crimes †; and therefore, whether the belief of divine interposition, in cases of murder, be well founded, or a vulgar error, it is certainly to be regretted, that any thing should have been done to diminish its influence, as it was unquestionably attended with good consequences.

To conclude, It is evident the judgement, in this case, was pronounced from the best motives, an anxiety to prevent vexatious prosecutions, and the possibility of endangering innocence: but, nevertheless, there is some reason to think it deserves to be reconsidered; for tho' it continues the severity of the law against the impetuous and imprudent offender, it must sometimes afford protection to the cautious and the cunning villain, who *watched his opportunity*, lay *in wait* for his adversary, and slew him *with guile* and circumspection. [xxix. 412.]

* The jury are unquestionably, by the law of this country, judges of the law as well as of the fact. Now, if they may control the common law, it follows, that they may statute law also; for this last is not more obligatory than the other.

† Treason is only politically so; which is plain from so many gentlemen having committed it, as taken notice of in one of the opinions — "Treason one of the most atrocious of all crimes. In the end of the last century, very few gentlemen in public life who might not have been prosecuted for it." *Lord Coulson.*

A short account of Philip Stanhope, Esq; with remarks on the Earl of Chesterfield's Letters to him. [200.]

THis darling natural son, who was born May 1. 1733, and to whose mother (unnamed), of a good family in Holland, the Earl, in his will, left 500 l. "as a small reparation for the injury he did her," [xxxv. 288.], after being educated, as appears by these letters, at Westminster school, went abroad in 1746, under the care and instruction of the late Rev. Mr Harte, author of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus, first through Germany to Lausanne, where he studied a year; and then to Leipsig, where he attended the lectures of Professor Mascow, till the end of the year 1748. After being "rubbed," as his father expresses it, at three of the most considerable courts of Europe, viz. Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna, he went for the last polish to Turin, in May 1749, from thence to Venice, Rome, Naples, &c. and closed his tour at Paris in 1751, being then (in Lord C.'s phrase) "out of his time, and setting up for himself," as Mr Harte returned to take possession of a living in Cornwall, and a stall at Windsor. From Paris, in 1752, Mr Stanhope went to Hanover, where the late King then was, and from thence to Berlin, which his Lordship styles "the court of Augustus," Voltaire being the Horace of it, and to other German courts, the Hague, &c. In the winter of 1754, Mr Stanhope, by the interest of Mr Elliot, being brought into the new parliament for the borough of Leskard, returned to England, where he remained till the year 1757, (which necessarily occasions a chasm in the correspondence). He then went as resident to Hamburg, at that time the great *entrepôt* of business, the *corps diplomatique*, or negotiation, being the object for which all his studies and pursuits had been uniformly, and in truth admirably, directed. In this department his dispatches, we are told, gave satisfaction, not only to the ministry, but to the King; and the late Princess of Hesse-Cassel "wrote a panegyric of him to her sister Princess Amelia." In the parliament of 1761 Mr Stanhope was chosen for St Germain's. In March 1763, he was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the diet at Ratisbon,

and,

and, in April following, to the court of Dresden; where, having some years been troubled with a rheumatic complaint, which all his physicians, except Dr Maty, had treated as the gout, it terminated in a dropsy, which carried him off, Nov. 16. 1768, at the age of thirty-five. His marriage to the lady who publishes these letters (of which the whole number is 197) is not mentioned in them, so that probably his Lordship was a stranger to it till after his son's death. Better principled, we may suppose, than his father, he was afraid to discover this virtuous connection, and we hope avoided all others.

To the letters to his son are annexed, Nine short letters to Mrs Stanhope, the first of which is addressed to her at Paris in March 1769; and one to her sons Charles and Philip, to each of whom his Lordship left in his will 100l. a-year for life, and 10,000l. on their coming of age. [xxxv. 288.]

In an appendix are a few miscellaneous pieces, consisting of, "Some account of the government of the Seven United Provinces; Maxims; Political maxims of the Cardinal de Retz, with the Earl's remarks; Considerations on the repeal of the limitation relative to foreigners in the act of settlement; Axioms in trade; a petition to the King, *a jeu d'esprit* [xix. 468.]; two fragments of letters to his son; Letters to Madam de Tencin; Verses to the Earl by Mr Jerningham; and Letters from his Lordship to that gentleman, Dr Monsey, and Sir Thomas Robinson, published with their consent and approbation."

After an impartial perusal of this work, we cannot help expressing our concern, to see such a fund of good sense, wit, and knowledge of the world, thus squandered and misapplied. For as it must be confessed, that this Noble author has few equals, for easy epistolary writing, for the elegance and purity of his style, the brilliancy of his imagination, and his insight into human nature; so much the more is it to be lamented, that sound principles of religion and morality are omitted in his system of education. On morals, indeed, he declaims much; but his morals extend no farther than a prohibition of that profligacy and debauchery, which he reprobates as brutal, vulgar, and ungenteel, and destructive of the pleasure they mean to procure; yet allows such a latitude to a well-bred fine gentleman, (who, he says, ought to be a *man of pleasure*), as leads directly to that libertinism, which he himself had adopted, without having deemed it faulty, and to which his favourite pupil owed his existence! So far only as nine years old may children designed to be educated on Christian principles, accompany this extraordinary father, without danger of being allured, by the mixture of excellent advice, to partake also of the too seducing encouragements to errors and vices, against which youth requires the strongest barriers that religion and virtue can form. These, however, his Lordship professes to leave to Mr Harte, most solicitous himself to form the manners of this darling son, so as to succeed in this world at least; for which purpose *the Graces, the Graces*, are so often repeated, that even the boy, as it appears, was almost disgusted, instead of enchanted by them, or at least made not the wished acquaintance with them, and did not improve in every art of politeness and attractive attention that was required by his accomplished sire*! The art of pleasing, of which this work may be styled a system, ought doubtless to be cultivated more than it usually is in common education, and for that purpose the rules here given are extremely useful: but still this acquirement should by a rational mind be deemed of secondary importance, and an attention to principles, and the cultivation of the understanding, ought to be preferred, though all these pursuits together are by no means incompatible. —— And here

* Of Mr Stanhope's great deficiency in those *Graces* which his father perpetually inculcated, and deemed indispensable, the following is a remarkable instance. Soon after his return to England, the Earl having invited several of his friends to dinner, with a view probably of displaying the accomplishments of his son, the youth was unfortunately so delighted with a cherry-tart, that after he had demolished the crust and fruit, unwilling to lose any of the juice, he cleared his plate by lapping or licking it up, so that chin, mouth, and lips, were besmeared with the rosy hue. Never, perhaps, was his father more mortified and disappointed: a breach of any moral or religious duty would have been more excuseable. His Lordship, however, recovered himself so far as to tell his son's servant, that "his master wanted shaving." Such a disappointment some would consider as a kind of judgement on one who could thus prefer things trifling to things essential!

we cannot avoid remarking in how amiable a manner this subject has been touched by a fair investigator of the human heart, whose power in that way goes as as far as wisdom accompanied by innocence can go. — Miss Talbot says, in her admirable and useful *Reflections for every day in the week*, "Have I not indulged too nice a fancy in taking some disgust at any of those I converse with, which, trifling as it seems at present, may quite alienate our minds? A disagreeable look and manner too often gives a prejudice against persons who are really deserving. — Let me be upon my guard against such prejudice. — Let me overlook all trifling infirmities in others; but let me spare them the pain of having many such to overlook in me. Let me observe in every thing a perfect neatness," &c. And she then proceeds, as does his Lordship, to guard against "those foolish tricks of peculiarity which every one is apt to acquire without perceiving it." "I cannot help seeing in others," says she, "how disagreeable they are, though in them I ought, as little as possible, to attend to them. But let me watch myself, and discover, in order to reform, whatever I may have in me that makes me less agreeable, and therefore less useful in society." — This is the true light in which this subject should be seen; and we are glad to produce such sentiments, which his Lordship must have approved, from the pen of one of that sex which he treats like a mere man of the world, wholly unacquainted with some of the best members of it: for women, such as have lately added to the literary lustre of the present age, are beings which Lord Chesterfield never knew: his acquaintance with that sex was all gallantry and flattery; he pursued them for pleasure, and to prosecute intrigues either of love or politics; he had no idea of merit in them, and he never sought for what he did not suppose existed. He was capable of having enjoyed the far higher delight of every refined and virtuous connection, if he had early been led into better company than what he calls the best; and probably, had he been in a middling station of life, virtue would have appeared more essential, and fashion less intoxicating; though there are still, and ever have been, a few, who, to great abilities, and all the accomplishments proper for their high stations, have added all the piety, and strict adherence to morality, which is oftener inculcated below the highest rank, but shines more to advantage, and the general use of mankind, when happily placed, like a city on a hill, in the most conspicuous point of view. If, like the Sibyls books, half these volumes had been suppressed, what they had lost in bulk, they would have gained in value, at least with the serious and considerate. Now, instead of being useful to the young and susceptible, many of the lessons here given may be dangerous: — In particular, what can be thought of a father so accomplished, condescending, as it were, to be a pimp or pandar to his son, and coolly availing himself of his age and experience to instruct a youth under twenty, how to succeed in his illicit amours with a Madame du Pin, a Madame de la Valliere, and a Madame de Blot, the last a married woman, and then virtuous! These and some other passages, which the Noble writer could never intend for the public, tenderness both to her husband and her husband's father, as well as to those ladies and others there named, might, one would have thonght, have induced the editor to suppress. Of the same stamp are some very severe, however just, sarcasms on the barbarism and vulgarity of Mr Harte's *History of Gustavus Adolphus*, "a hero (as his Lordship wittily says) as fatal to the historian, as he was 130 years ago to the House of Austria;" and the miserable accounts of that gentleman's jaundice, palsy, and other infirmities, consequent, as Lord C. supposes, on its ill success; which, if Mr Harte ever read them, (and he lived several weeks after the publication), must have given him such emotions as common humanity ought to have spared him.

We cannot close our strictures, without wondering, that an author in general so correct, even to a degree of critical exactness, should repeatedly write *you* and *me* for *you* and *I*, and *whom* for *who*, the accusative case for the nominative. See vol. 2. pp. 182. 187. 257. &c. G.

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Peace; a poem. 1 s. *Becket.* —— Deſcribes the bleſſings of peace, or tranquility of mind, in a ſtrain of middling poetry. C.

Poems by Mr Potter. 3 s. ſewed. *Wilkie.* —— This author is known to the literary world by a pretty deſcriptive piece, called Holkham; by Kymber, written with ſpirit and enthuſiaſm; and by a very beautiful Farewell-hymn to the country. Theſe, with a few other poems of leſs note, make up this volume. M.

Mirth, in anſwer to Warton's pleaſures of Melancholy. By a gentlemen of Cambridge. 1 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— Written in blank verſe, — too ſerious to ſuit its title, — but the poetry not void of merit. C.

Elſefair and Evander, a poem. By S. P. founded on fact; being an hiſtorical narrative of two unfortunate lovers whom the author relieved in Carolina in 1766. 2 s *Snag.* —— Unfortunate lovers, but yet more unfortunate author! C.

Poems on ſeveral occaſions. By John Bennet, a journeyman ſhoemaker. 2 s. 6 d. *Evans.* —— Qualified to ſail along the ſtream

of

of time in company with the moſt renowned poetaſters of the preſent century, under the banners of the late illuſtrious Steph. Duck. C.

A poem on the times. By Miſs Fell, of Newcaſtle. 1s. *Wilkie.* —— In point of ſentiment, and ſmoothneſs of cadence, Miſs Fell deſerves encomiums; but we wiſh ſhe had been more attentive to her rhymes C.

Infancy; a poem. Book the firſt [315]. By Hugh Downman, M. D. 1s. *Kearſly* —— Writes as a judicious phyſician, a good poet, and an excellent moraliſt M.

The Graham; an heroic ballad In four cantos. By Thomas Blacklock, D. D. 4to. 2s. 6d *Davies.* —— Under diſadvantages which ſeem inſurmountable to nature, Dr Blacklock has eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf. Though blind from his infancy, the impulſe of curioſity and the vigorous exertion of his talents have conducted him to uncommon knowledge. There is no ſcience with which he is not acquainted; he is familiar with the learned languages; and he knows with accuracy thoſe of modern Europe that are the moſt cultivated. Among philoſophers he has obtained a conſpicuous rank by his book on Conſolations; and, as a poet, he will ever be celebrated for what could leaſt have been expected from him, the livelineſs of imagery, and the ſplendor of deſcription — In this poem, the author judiciouſly avoids that minuteneſs which anticipates every reflection of the reader; and ſupports attention without an affectation of brilliancy, and without wandering from his purpoſe, like an ordinary artiſt, in ſearch of flowers and embelliſhments. His narration is animated and agreeable; his fable is beautifully fancied, and ſufficiently perſpicuous; his characters are boldly marked; the manners he paints ſuit the times to which he refers; his moral is momentous, [a cordial union of South and North Britain]; his verſification is harmonious; and, in fine, we perceive, ſcattered through the whole piece, thoſe ſecret graces, and thoſe bewitching beauties, which the critic would in vain attempt to deſcribe. *Ed. Rev.*

The Patron; a ſatire. 1s. *Heaney.* —— Written in a deſultory manner; has not much poignancy; but ſome ingenious ſentiments. C.

The Muſe in a freight; or, Britannia's Lamentation; a rhapſody. Containing a ſuccinct account of the riſe and progreſs of Britiſh liberty, and the eſtabliſhment of the preſs; with the methods now taken to deſtroy it. In which will be diſplayed, a number of whole-length characters, &c. 1s. 6d. *ſhew.* —— The author's meaning is ſo good, that we ſincerely wiſh he were a better poet. M

The eſtate-orators; a town eclogue. 1s. *Evans.* —— Burleſques the pompous and bombaſt advertiſements of certain auctioneers, &c. The ridicule is well founded, and frequently expoſes the abſurdity in a riſible light. C.

The Cub; a ſatire. Dedicated to Lord Holland. 1s. 6d. *Allen.* —— Belabours the object of the ſatire with might and main. M.

Medico Maſtix; or, Phyſic-craft detected; a ſatirico-didactic poem. 1s. *Evans.* —— Would more properly be intitled *Empirico Maſtix* — As a poet, claims only a diſtant relationſhip to the family of the WELL-ENOUGHS. M.

The progreſs of gallantry; a poetical eſſay. 1s. 6d. *Dodſley.* —— Contains ſeveral good moral ſentiments and obſervations, with a moderate ſhare of poetical merit. M.

A familiar epiſtle to the author of the heroic epiſtle to Sir William Chambers, and of the heroic poſtſcript to the public [92] 1s. 6d. *Wilkie.* — Keenly ridicules the Poſtſcript throughout; and has, indeed, in the language of Adm. Hawke, given the author a *ſound drubbing.* M.

Hero and Leander, a poem. From the Greek of Muſæus. 2s. *Ridley.* —— Blank verſe: we have ſeen much more agreeable tranſlations of this poem in rhyme. M

A paſtoral ballad, in four parts: Admiration, Hope, Diſappointment, Succeſs 1s. *Longman.* —— This merry performance will not admit of extracts. Peruſe it, and laugh, as we have done. M.

Reſignation; or, Majeſty in the dumps; an ode. Addreſſed to George Colman, Eſq; late manager of the theatre-royal in Covent-Garden. 1s. *New* —— A lively genius, and a vein of ſatirical humour. C.

Poems. 2s. *Snag.*

Poet. Yet doubly happy, could I juſtly claim
One PUFF of merit from the *trump* of Fame.

Reviewers. PUFF! M.

La Fête Champêtre [334]. 1s. *Almon.* —— A ſatire. — Perhaps, in the hurry of invitation, the poet was forgotten. M.

EDINBURGH.

The preſent truth: A diſplay of the Seceſſion-teſtimony, in the three periods, of the riſe, ſtate, and maintenance, of that teſtimony. [By Mr Adam Gib, Miniſter of the Antiburgher Aſſociate congregation in Edinburgh] 2 vols. 8vo 4s. the common, 5s. the fine paper, in boards. *Fleming.*

Pharmacopœia collegii regii Medicorum Edinburgenſis. 4s *Drummond* and *Bell*

A preſent for an emigrant: containing a brief deſcription of the climate, ſoil, and produce, of the Britiſh colonies in North America, and ſome advice relative to their conduct in ſetting out, and the method of purchaſing land there. 6d. *Elliot.*

Lines

Lines copied from the original will of Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq; who died a few weeks ago at his ſeat at Twickenham in Middleſex.

WHat I am going to bequeath,
When this frail part ſubmits to death;
But ſtill I hope the ſpark divine,
With its congenial ſtars ſhall ſhine;
My good executors fulfil,
I pray ye, fairly, my laſt will,
With firſt and ſecond codicil!

And firſt, I give to dear Lord Hinton,
At Twyford ſchool now, not at Winton,
One hundred guineas for a ring,
Or ſome ſuch memorandum thing;
And truly much I ſhould have blund'red,
Had I not given another hundred
To Vere, Earl Poulet's ſecond ſon,
Who dearly loves a little fun.

Unto my nephew Robert Longdon,
Of whom none ſays he e'er has wrong done,
Though Civil law he loves to hath,
I give two hundred pounds in caſh.

One hundred pounds to my niece Tuder,
(With loving eyes one Matthew view'd her),
And to her children juſt among 'em,
A hundred more, and not to wrong 'em,
In equal ſhares I freely give it,
Not doubting but they will receive it.

To Sally Crouch, and Mary Lee,
If they with Lady Poulet be;
Becauſe they round the year did dwell
In Twick'nam houſe, and ſerved full well,
When Lord and Lady both did ſtray,
Over the hills and far away;
The firſt ten pounds, the other twenty;
And, girls, I hope that will content ye.

In ſeventeen hundred ſixty-nine,
This with my hand I write and ſign;
The ſixteenth day of fair October,
In merry mood, but ſound and ſober,
Paſt my threeſcore and fifteenth year,
With ſpirits gay, and conſcience clear;
Joyous and frolickſome, though old,
And like this day ſerene, but cold.
To foes well wiſhing, and to friends moſt kind,
In perfect charity with all mankind.

VERSES by POPE. [*Never before printed.*]

To Mr C. St James's Place.

London, Oct. 22.

FEW words are beſt; I wiſh you well:
Bethel, I'm told, will ſoon be here:
Some morning-walks along the Mall,
And evening-friends, will end the year.

If, in this interval, between
The falling leaf and coming froſt,
You pleaſe to ſee, on Twit'nam green,
Your friend, your poet, and your hoſt;

For three whole days you here may reſt
From office, buſineſs, news, and ſtrife;
And (what moſt folks would think a jeſt)
Want nothing elſe, except your wife.

Edin. Mag.

A THUNDER-STORM.

SAD ſick'ning ſcene! Creation's light
Behind yon ſable ſhroud retires;
Gives Heav'n the wrinkl'd brow of Night,
Ere Day with hoary Age expires.

From eaſt to weſt, in dread array,
The clouds, commiſſioned from on high,
Great Nature's *hallowed ſoul* obey,
And gloom the concave of the ſky.

Forewarn'd by Inſtinct's tender care,
Her plumy pupils check their ſtrains,
To ſhelt'ring thickets ſtrait repair,
Depopulating diſtant plains.

The mutt'ring Thunder ſtrikes alarm;
The clouds big ſigns of ſorrow weep;
To teach the neighb'ring friendly farm
The fear-ſtruck ſhepherd quits his ſheep.

To wake the ſinner's ſleepy ſoul
The vivid flaſhes ghaſtly glare;
Long peals of rattling thunder roll,
And ſhake the tempeſt-troubled air.

Now ruſhing cataracts deſcend
To calm the elemental fray:
The golden ſheaves of harveſt bend,
And fruits in rich confuſion lay.

The pool expands his narrow ſpace,
With circling ſurface ſwiftly ſwells,
O'erflows its native pebbly vaſe,
And through the mead with rage impels.

See, ſee! yon ivy-mantled oak,
Like ſome gigantic hero fall;
Nor waits the woodman's wearied ſtroke,
But ſhiv'ring ſheaths the flying ball.

And hark! that voice arreſts my ears
When firſt proclaim'd th' Almighty will:
From chaos call'd the ſparkling ſpheres,
The oracle of Sinai's hill.

To me it ſpeaks, a breathing duſt,
Invites my heart, entomb'd in ſin,
To ſeek the portion of the juſt,
And wreaths of deathleſs laurels win.

And ſhall I not the call obey?
ſhall mornleſs night my ſoul confound?
O God! ſtrike terror deep to-day,
While Heav'n and Mercy's to be found.

So when the death-dethroning peal
Shall ſummon Nature to her tomb,
May thou affix ſalvation's ſeal,
And ſnatch me from the ſinner's doom.

Cambridge, June 26. J. H.

FORTUNE and FOLLY: A Fable.

Found among the papers of a deceaſed Perſon of Quality.

IT happen'd once two mighty dames,
Fortune and Folly were their names,
Each, as it ſeems with good pretence,
Diſputed for pre-eminence.

To me, ſays Fortune, more is giv'n
Of worſhip, than is paid to Heav'n;
His vows to me the ſtateſman pays,
'Tis I conduct the ſchemes he lays;
I lead the legions to the field,
Make theſe to conquer, thoſe to yield.
The General forms each ſtratagem,
But I alone can proſper them,
To me he pays his ardent vows,
I bring the wreath to crown his brows.
See through the deep, the Merchant fly,
'Tis I the driving gales ſupply;
I ſwell the ſail, and ſmooth the ſea:
What adorations due to me!
When love of lucre charms his ſoul,
Behold him pierce beneath the pole;
Or through the ſcorching tropics ſtray,
I waft him homeward on his way.
Nay, the Learn'd on me depend,
'Tis I their reputation lend;
That earthly immortality
Their fame — they all receive from me.
Thus ſome are in oblivion loſt,
Eternal glory others boaſt,
According as they leſs or more,
My univerſal pow'r adore.
I canoniz'd great Homer's name,
And bleſt him with a laſting fame,
Becauſe the bard on me depended,
By thankleſs mortals unbefriended.
To me the Rich their pray'rs direct,
Their wealth and honours to protect:
No leſs I'm courted by the Poor,
In hopes that I'll augment their ſtore.
'Tis thus you ſee the Stateſman grave,
The Poet learn'd, the Soldier brave,
The Merchant greedy, the Poor wight,
The lordly Rich, in this unite;
To make one Sov'reign of the world,
Where all things are by me controul'd.
Hold, hold, cries Folly, I ſhall ſhew,
'Tis I that rule the world below.
Who e'er would Fortune's ſhrine adore
On earth — if Folly had no pow'r?
'Tis I that prompt the Stateſman's dreams,
Treaties, conventions, ſtratagems;
Uſurper-like a ſhare you crave,
Which, but for me, you cou'd not have.
All mortals my ſworn vot'ries are,
From Peaſant, to Philoſopher;
Both old and modern ſtories prove,
How well their patroneſs they love;
Nor of my favour need they doubt,
Though all the world beſide are out.
That all are fools you needs muſt join
With me, and own the maxim mine.
But to proceed, in human life,
From whence ariſes all this ſtrife?
For Fame, or Fortune, who would fight,
If Folly did not firſt unite?
The Rich, incumber'd with their ſtore,
Wou'd worſhip Fortune's pow'r no more,
Did not I teach what's got to day,
To-morrow how to throw away.
Arm'd with his box of ivory,
And ſquare beſpotted even dye,
The Gameſter comes, my influence gives
Him all the pleaſure he receives.
Whene'er the verdant carpets bear,
The various legions of the war;
'Tis I ſet on the heady fight,
Or elſe in peace the pow'rs unite.
Here, ſtop, cries Fortune; who regards,
Without the *trick* the game at cards?
Did I not, like great Jove of old,
All kindly flow in ſhow'rs of gold?
Or elſe no Gameſter can ſubſiſt,
Who enters frequently the liſt.
We aim alike; ſo here then ends
The whole diſpute, and we are friends;
All former variances forgot,
We'll ſtraight each other's cauſe promote,
Agreeing thus: — from hence they ſay,
That fools have fortune to this day.

On ſeeing a PORTRAIT *of the late Earl of* CHESTERFIELD. [368.]

THE mind of STANHOPE, like his face,
Was well adorn'd with every grace;
No affectation in his mien,
Cheerful his aſpect, yet ſerene.
But look within — in fairer lines,
A bright, a lively genius ſhines.
This world he view'd — he view'd it well,
And all its ſtratagems could tell;
Well he obſerv'd the ways of men;
He mark'd their actions with his pen:
Now in his *Letters* you may find
The only tranſcript of his mind;
Which is adapted to engage,
Inſtruct, and bleſs the riſing age.
This will ſecure them, leſt they ſtray,
And lead them in the prudent way.
Obſerve his cautions to his ſon;
Who in the path of duty run;
Early inform'd him of each ſnare,
And bid him "fly the giddy fair."
Nay, all the female ſex he thought
Was giddy, trifling, good for nought;
This, Ladies! was a fault, we know;
He was man's friend, but woman's foe.

LUCINDA.

A THOUGHT *at the Grave of three lovely Children,* T. A. *and* S. C. *who died within a month.*

SLeep on, ſweet innocents, conſign'd to clay,
Till heav'n diſcloſes an eternal day;
Till kindred ſeraphs, bending from the ſkies,
Shall, in ſoft whiſpers, bid you wake and riſe;
Then join, for ever join, the choir above,
And for your earthly ſhare a heav'nly parent's love.

J. D.

Hearne, Kent.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Raguſa, June* 1. Prince Radzivil is expected to arrive here ſoon, and accommodations are preparing for him in the ancient college of Jeſuits."

"*Venice, June* 25. The new engineers, and ſeveral other officers, whom Prince Radzivil expected, being lately arrived, he imbarked with all his retinue for Raguſa.—The great concourſe of Polanders who are continually going to the Grand Vizir's camp, gives reaſon to believe, that the Porte has not abandoned the intention of defending the rights of Poland againſt the powers who have taken upon them to divide among them the richeſt provinces."

"*Conſtantinople, June* 17. We have received a confirmation, that a body of Ruſſians hath paſſed the Danube; and that on this occaſion many of our advanced poſts, which were not of ſufficient ſtrength to make head againſt the enemy, withdrew to join the main army."

"*Conſtantinople June* 23. We are now aſſured, that the Grand Vizir hath at length obtained a diſmiſſion from his employment, which he hath long ſince requeſted. He is coming here to paſs the remainder of his days in tranquillity. Seyd Mehemet Pacha, governor of Widin, is nominated Grand Vizir."

"*Vienna, July* 2. By a letter received from Marſhal Romanzow, dated, at Foczany, June 17. we are informed, that on the 13th of that month a Ruſſian corps, commanded by Gen. Kamenſkoy, after putting to flight a body of about 5000 Turkiſh cavalry, made themſelves maſters of the town of Bajardgick. The Ruſſians took three cannons, and about 150 priſoners: Their own loſs is ſaid to be very inconſiderable." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Vienna, July* 6. M. Romanzow having received a reinforcement of 10,000 regular troops, and 30,000 recruits, cauſed the greateſt part of his army to paſs the Danube between the 20th and 22d of laſt month."

"*Warſaw, July* 6. Laſt Sunday a courier arrived here from the Ruſſian army, with an account of an engagement on the 26th of June, between a detached corps of the Ruſſian army, commanded by General Soltikow, and a body of Turks, in which the Ruſſians had been ſucceſsful." *Lond. gaz.*

In the London papers of July 25. we have the following journal of the operations of the Ruſſian army, commanded by Field-Marſhal Count de Romanzow, upon the right ſhore of the Danube in Bulgaria.

"In the night between the 16th and 17th of June, General Count de Soltikow having advanced his fleet of boats to the mouth of Argis, paſſed the Danube near Tutakay, where a body of 3000 Turks were incamped under the command of a baſhaw of two tails, who endeavoured to oppoſe the paſſage of our advanced guard, and ſent out ſome gallies with cannon in them to prevent it; but after a ſhort reſiſtance, the boats returned up the river, and the baſhaw took flight with his troops, which ſuffered however conſiderably by our Coſſacks and huſſars, who went in purſuit of them, leaving their camp entirely to our mercy.

About the ſame time Maj. Jargentz had an affair near the village of Czernowdira with the enemy to the number of 1000 men, who after an engagement of ſix hours, left 200 men dead upon the field of battle, beſides a great number wounded. We had upwards of 40 men killed, and about 60 wounded. Maj. Jargentz and ſeveral other officers were wounded.

On the 20th of June the Seraſkier Oſſan Bey, Pacha of Ruſezuck, came out of that fortreſs near Tutakay, and attacked Gen. de Soltikow on all ſides, both by land and water, with 15,000 horſe and foot, but that General repulſed them, and purſued them upwards of twenty werſtes. The enemy had 2500 men killed, among whom was the Bin Pacha. We took upon this occaſion one piece of cannon, and three pair of colours.

The ſame day Lt-Gen^{s} Camenſki and Suwarow, having advanced with their corps near the town of Kotſtedſy, engaged the enemy there with great vigour. The enemy conſiſted of 15,000 cavalry, commanded by the Reis Effendi Abdar Razack, heretofore ambaſſador from the Porte at the congreſs at Buchareſt, and near 25,000 infantry, commanded by the Aga of the Janiſſaries, and five baſhaws of two tails. The Turks, by their ſuperiority, on the firſt onſet put our cavalry in diſorder, owing in a great meaſure to its ſituation; but the infantry and artillery coming up,

charged the enemy ſo vigorouſly, that their whole body was routed, and purſued by our troops ſword-in-hand ſome werſtes towards Szumla and Prowoky. Our troops took poſſeſſion of the whole camp, with a great quantity of military ſtores of all kinds, twenty-three pieces of braſs cannon quite new, three others of a larger ſize, and three mortars. The enemy had 4000 men killed, and a great number taken priſoners. Our loſs was inconſiderable, but ſeveral of our officers were wounded.

The 26th of the ſame month Gen. de Soltikow advanced near Marontin, and determined to attack the enemy, who had fortified themſelves there, and conſiſted of 4000 men; but the Turks no ſooner perceived our advanced guard than they fled with precipitation towards Ruſezuck. Our light troops purſued them, and killed near 250 of them, took 48 priſoners, and 300 tents, beſides a great quantity of warlike ſtores of all kinds."

"*Peterſburg, July* 12. The laſt advices from Marſhal Romanzow brought an account of the operations of the Ruſſian army. Soon after the paſſage of the Danube, the corps under the Generals Kamenſky and Suwarow attacked the body of troops under the command of the Reis Effendi, amounting to 40,000 men; which having made no manner of reſiſtance, was inſtantly routed. The whole Turkiſh camp was taken, together with thirty-two pieces of braſs cannon. Very few men were killed on either ſide. A ſeparate party of the Turks having attacked Count Soltikow, were vigorouſly repulſed, and 2500 Turks left dead in the field. Her Imperial Majeſty has made Marſhal Romanzow a preſent of ſix pieces of the cannon which were taken from the Turks." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Conſtantinople, June* 19. Advice has been juſt received here of a victory gained by the Captain Pacha of the Black ſea over M. Kingſbergen, the Ruſſian commander there, in the Palus Mœotis, off the city of Aſoph. During the courſe of the war between the Porte and Ruſſia, the above city has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, but at laſt remained in the hands of the Turks. Being a place of much importance, the Ruſſians added two ſhips of large force, and four ſmaller, with two large gallies, to M. Kingſbergen's ſquadron in the Black ſea, and ordered him to attempt the place by ſea, whilſt a party ſhould ſecond the attack by land. Accordingly M. Kingſbergen, having received his reinforcements, ſet ſail from his rendezvous the beginning of laſt month up the Palus Mœotis for Aſoph. The Captain Pacha of the Black ſea having received intelligence of theſe motions, immediately collected his ſquadron, conſiſting of five Ragufan ſhips of war, two of fifty guns, and the others of forty guns each; ſeven large Turkiſh veſſels, mounting from ten to forty guns, and twelve gallies and half-gallies: with theſe he purſued the Ruſſians, and came up with them in ſight of Aſoph. The Turks immediately began the engagement, and with an ardour and vigour that were totally unexpected by their enemies. The Muſcovites defended themſelves bravely, but after a fight of near three hours were obliged to yield. Two Ruſſian ſhips were taken, one ſunk, and one of ſixty guns forced on ſhore. The Turks loſt two ſhips, one of forty and the other of twenty-eight guns, and three gallies ſunk. Many men were killed and wounded on both ſides."

"*Peterſburg, June* 7. Count Alexis Orlow ſet out the beginning of laſt week for Leghorn, in order to reſume the command of the fleet." *Lond. gaz.*

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, June* 22. The Auſtrians have given in their plan for fixing the limits; in which it is with ſurpriſe obſerved that they have included Brody, and other places of Podolia, within their line."

"*Hague, July* 8. According to the laſt letters from Warſaw, the delegation is adjourned for ſix weeks; previous to which the courts of Vienna and Berlin delivered in plans of their reſpective territories in Poland; but the court of Peterſburg is to ſend commiſſaries to join others appointed by the republic to ſettle their limits on the frontiers of Lithuania."

"*Warſaw, June* 20. Scarce a day paſſes on which we do not hear of new violations from the Pruſſian troops in Great Poland. The news which arrived here to-day from that province are more alarming than all the former; for the Pruſſian troops have juſt taken poſſeſſion of the city of Zurn, about ten Poliſh miles from Thorn and Poſen. This city was guarded by three companies of our troops, commanded by one of our regimentaries,

mentaries, who attempted to reſiſt the Pruſſians; but the latter ſoon made uſe of their arms, and with ſword in hand took the place, killed a number of our troops, and took all the reſt priſoners of war."

"*Warſaw, July* 2. We have the following accounts from Great Poland: The 19th of June a Pruſſian detachment drove the Poliſh troops out of Slupee and Kompiela; the Pruſſian General Loſſow had a horſe killed under him, and Major Danorowicz is dangerouſly wounded. On the Poliſh ſide there were ſome killed, and ſome made priſoners."

"*Warſaw, July* 9. We learn from Great Poland, that the Regimentary Kraczewſki, and the Sieur Danorowicz, Major of the Boſnia Pruſſians, are both dead of the wounds they received at the affair at Slupee."

"*Frontiers of Poland, July* 1. The effects of the Jeſuits are all diſpoſed of; and according to the moſt exact accounts, they amounted to 19,500,000 livres tournois. Some private perſons only were benefited by them. The church-plate, and all the ſacred vaſes, were carried to the mint. Several Jeſuits have yet got no penſions, and are even in want of a ſubſiſtence. On the other hand, the Sieur Benvenuti, who has rendered himſelf famous by his writings againſt the ſyſtem adopted by the principal courts of Europe with reſpect to the Jeſuits, has been received at Warſaw with great marks of diſtinction. The King has heaped favours upon him, and even admitted him to his table. The Nuncio could not help expreſſing his diſſatisfaction upon this occaſion, and demanded the ſuppreſſion of that author's works."

"*Dantzick, June* 14. An edict has been publiſhed in all the churches of Elbinger Werder, by which all perſons whatſoever are forbidden to import or export any thing into or from this city."

"*Warſaw, June* 18. Upon the project for ſetting aſide certain duties in the town of Dantzick being accepted of by the delegation, and a free trade permitted between the Pruſſian and Poliſh nations, the magiſtrates preſented a memorial on the 10th, to the miniſters of the courts of Vienna and Peterſburg, ſetting forth, that the loſs of the right to the port, which the town has enjoyed ever ſince its foundation, and of its commercial privileges, which were guaranteed to them by the mediation of almoſt all the trading nations, and by ſeveral treaties of peace, not only tended to the ruin of the traffick, but to the total loſs of the town, which muſt inevitably ſink into oblivion; that Poland and other trading nations would loſe many conveniencies in the way of trade; ſo that they hoped that thoſe powers who had generouſly intereſted themſelves in the maintenance of the privileges of the town, would vouchſafe to preſerve it from ruin, and endeavour to cauſe that project to be thrown aſide, which tended to the aboliſhing the above-mentioned duties; and that they would likewiſe hinder any thing from being inſerted in the treaty of commerce which is going to be concluded upon by the delegation, which might hurt the commercial rights of Dantzick."

"*Dantzick, June* 19. The anſwers which our magiſtrates received upon their memorials of the 10th ult. from the reſpective courts, are diſagreeable: they are all in one ſtrain, namely, that theſe courts are reſolved not to intermeddle in the leaſt with the diſputes between our city and the King of Pruſſia. But all this has not in the leaſt weakened the ſpirit of the inhabitants, who ſtand firm in their reſolution to oppoſe the violent meaſures of the King of Pruſſia at any expence."

"*Dantzick, June* 28. The diſtreſs of this city hourly increaſes, as all the paſſages to it by water and by land are abſolutely ſtopped up by the Pruſſians in ſuch a manner that no proviſions can arrive. The price of bread is already ſo amazingly advanced, that the people begin to murmur, and have in ſome parts of the city committed ſeveral riots, but have been quieted by the ſuperiority of the military force."

"*Dantzick, June* 25. For five days paſt our coaches, which make a tour out of the city, are carefully viſited by the Pruſſian officers of exciſe, where-ever they paſs. Thoſe of the magiſtrates are exempted."

"*Dantzick, July* 1. A deputation of the inhabitants have juſt returned from waiting on the King of Pruſſia at Marienburg, with ſome further propoſals reſpecting the retaining of the liberties and privileges of this city; but without ſucceſs. The deputies were admitted to a conference with his Majeſty; who perſonally informed them, that to the laſt he would inſiſt on his territorial right to this

this city, and that moſt of the potentates of Europe had recogniſed that right, and any further application for relief from the inhabitants to theſe potentates would be entirely needleſs."

"*Dantzick, July* 14. The long diſpute between this city and the King of Pruſſia is likely to be ended: as the magiſtrates are now convinced, by the Empreſs of Ruſſia's withdrawing her protection, that a compliance will be enforced, they have reſolved to acknowledge the right of the King of Pruſſia to the Fahrwaſſer, and accept of the equal uſe of that canal and the port, according to the propoſitions made by his Pruſſian Majeſty. Notice of this has been ſent to the King; who has ordered M. Reichard, his agent, who had left the city, to return, and has likewiſe ordered a great part of the troops to be immediately withdrawn from the city and ſuburbs."

"*Hague, June* 29. The King of Pruſſia makes himſelf daily more and more ſecure of the river Viſtula, and the whole commerce of Poland, from which ſide he is able to haraſs the Dantzickers more than by a ſiege. When he lately was in Poliſh Pruſſia, he examined a little iſland in the Viſtula called Growhow, upon which he has ordered a fortreſs to be built, from whence he will always be able to ſecure the commerce of the Viſtula, and to defend his new acquiſitions againſt any attempts from the Poliſh republic, or any neighbouring power: the engineers are already arrived at Marienburg for that purpoſe. His plan to unite the river Netz with the Viſtula was extraordinary well executed; he expreſſed uncommon ſatisfaction in viewing it on the 18th inſt. when the firſt ſhips were navigated through the new canals. By this union he will be able to draw the commerce of Poland into his dominions, without the mediation of Dantzick. He alſo has formed another plan to unite the Baltic with ſome capital navigable rivers and lakes in his dominions; ſo that he will have the whole commerce of Dantzick in his own towns, without being obliged to fight for it, or to give opportunity to ſome jealous princes to quarrel with him about it, and to enter into a new war in his old age."

"*Berlin, June* 28. The canal which his Pruſſian Majeſty lately cauſed to be cut from the Viſtula to the Netze, is now entirely finiſhed. This canal begins at Bromberg on the Viſtula, and extends to Lukoſch on the Netze, which is now rendered navigable as far as Dreiſen, where it falls into the Drawe; the Drawe joins the Warta at Lanſberg, and the Warta falling into the Oder at Cuſtrin, makes now a free communication between the Viſtula and the Oder for the paſſage of all ſorts of merchandiſe." *L. G.*

RUSSIA.

"*Petersburg, June* 14. Pugatſcheff was not taken priſoner, as was reported, but is now at the head of a great number of men, among whom are ſeveral conſiderable people. The death of Gen. Bibikow has given the rebels an opportunity of gaining ground."

"*Warſaw, June* 12. They write from Peterſburg, that according to the intelligence lately received, Pugatſcheff has of late conſiderably recruited his forces; and Maj.-Gen. Gallitzin has received a great check from another body of the rebels, commanded by a brother of the famous Pulawſky."

"*Petersburg, June* 24. The laſt news concerning the rebellion near Orenberg has cauſed great uneaſineſs at court. Pugatſcheff found means to intermix his rebellion with religion, in which he greatly ſucceeded. He knowing, that in the year 1715 a prieſt, whoſe name was *Alexi Petrowitz Foma*, was burnt alive at Moſcow, on account of his attempt to introduce a reformation; and that this Foma ſtill having a great number of adherents, who are obliged, contrary to their religious principles, to yield to the Greek religion; Pugatſcheff took the beſt advantage of that opportunity, and publiſhed a manifeſto, That he is for the doctrines of Foma, and that he is the protector of liberty in religious principles. By this means near 50,000 men joined him. The portrait of the martyr, with an axe by which his hands were chopped off before he was burnt, is carried before the army. Another impoſtor, who calls himſelf *Foma*, preaches daily before the people, laying before them the doctrines of his predeceſſor Foma, and in what manner he was executed; after which he tells them of the ſhocking conduct of the court, in carrying on the war with the Porte for the ſake of a quarrel in Poland, by which thouſands of the ſubjects are ſlaughtered; then he informs them of the illegality in which the preſent Empreſs keeps on the throne of Ruſſia; by which the

minds

minds of the people are become ſo inflamed, that they conſtantly cry out, *For God, Pugatſcheff, and Foma!* In ſhort, the rebellion in that quarter increaſes more and more."

"*Petersburg, July* 1. Our court has juſt now received a courier from Prince Gallitzin, with the agreeable news, that the two main armies of the rebels have been entirely defeated, and that their commanders (Pugatſcheff excepted) are made priſoners, and carried to Kaſian. When the courier left that quarter, the public tranquillity was entirely reſtored. Another body of the rebels, commanded by Count Zerniſcheff, have likewiſe been defeated by Major Mitchelſon, near Uffa, and the Count taken priſoner, who is ſoon expected here to be executed."

"*Petersburg, July* 7. The rebellion in Muſcovy is not ſo light a matter as you may imagine; and, believe me, that not only ſeveral powers of Europe have a hand in it, but even the grandeſt of our empire, and thoſe who are the greateſt favourites at court. Our gazettes are filled with the ſucceſs of our troops againſt the rebels; but it is ſo much the contrary, that our troops in that quarter refuſe acting againſt them, and the latter become daily more powerful. You know the nature of our nation, and how deſirous they are for money; and, notwithſtanding the large premiums which are put upon the rebel's head, not one out of 50,000 have yet attempted to apprehend him; which is a ſtrong proof how much he is regarded by his people."

"*Vienna, June* 22. The depoſed Cham of the Crim Tartars having found means to put himſelf at the head of a body of rebellious Tartars, ſubjects of Ruſſia, and made ſome progreſs within their frontier, has ſince met with a total and deciſive defeat." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Petersburg, July* 1. Lt-Col. Buchwoſtow, lately ſent againſt Dewlet-Gueray Sultan, (who falſely calls himſelf Chan of the Crimea), hath had three conflicts on the road to Cuban with a corps of upwards of 10,000 men. The firſt happened at forty werſtes from the river. The enemies wanted to ſtop his march, but failed in their attempt, and were obliged to retire into a wood; from whence our Coſſacks, having diſmounted their horſes, diſlodged them. The laſt attack was near the river, where the enemy was diſperſed with conſiderable loſs. Two relations of Dewlet-Gueray Sultan are amongſt the priſoners.—When Lt-Col. Buchwoſtow found the enemies were ſo routed, that they had paſſed Capyl, and were retiring to the mountains, he croſſed the river, and occupied the place, where he found upon the rampart thirty-four cannons loaded, but not a ſingle ſoul in the town, the Circaſſians having followed the troops to the mountains."

"*Petersburg, June* 17. Adm. Knowles, who ſome years ago entered into the ſervice of Ruſſia [xxxii. 675.], has deſired and obtained leave to reſign. The Empreſs has permitted him to rerurn to England, and to enjoy half the pay he had in her ſervice."

"*Petersburg, July* 8. A mortality prevails both in this neighbourhood and at Moſcow amongſt the horſes, by which great numbers have been carried off; and the putrefaction ariſing from them has been ſo great as to prove fatal to ſeveral people employed in flaying them. All perſons coming from Novogorod hither are obliged to undergo a fumigation at two different places on the road." [xxxiv. 243.] *Lond. gaz.*

"*Petersburg, July* 12. The epidemical diſtemper which has prevailed for ſome time in different parts of this country, ſeems at preſent to ſubſide, and the ſymptoms are no longer of ſo alarming a nature, many perſons in the houſes where the infection has appeared having eſcaped the contagion; notwithſtanding this, all proper precautions ſtill continue to be taken. The mortality among the horſes ſtill prevails; from which, and from the uncommon dryneſs of the ſeaſon, which it is feared will deſtroy the corn in many parts of this empire, the common people may probably ſuffer much." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Petersburg, July* 15. In conſequence of the ſickneſs which unhappily broke out at a village near Ladoga, and in the neighbourhood of Staria Ruſs, ſtations with proper officers were appointed on two different parts of the road between this city and Novogorod, till an inquiry could be made into the cauſe and nature of the diſeaſe. A phyſician was alſo ſent to viſit both thoſe villages; who is now returned, and reports, that during the fourteen days he remained there, not a ſingle perſon died, nor any malignant diſtemper appeared, except that a number of horſes had been carried off in different places, ſuppoſed to be owing to the conſtant

conſtant hot weather which we have had for ſome time paſt." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, July* 12. On Saturday laſt the Empreſs was pleaſed to beſtow an eſtate of 2000 peaſants on Count Oſterman; and to reſtore the Counteſs his mother to the rank ſhe enjoyed before the exile of her huſband." [iv. 89.] *L. G.*

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, June* 14. Laſt week his Swediſh Majeſty ſignified to the ſenate his intention of viſiting the Empreſs of Ruſſia. His Majeſty propoſes to begin his journey in the beginning of next month, and to be at Peterſburg on the 1ſt of Auguſt." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Stockholm, June* 17. Our King was reſolved, a month ago, to viſit the court of Peterſburg, under pretenſion to take a tour to his dominions of Finland: he notified it to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, as alſo to our ſenate, in the beginning of this month; but the circumſtances ſeem to have undergone a ſudden change, and the King has altered his reſolution. He has notified to the Ruſſian reſident, Monſ. Stachief, that he is obliged to poſtpone his intended journey till the ſpring of next year: the Ruſſian reſident immediately diſpatched a courier to his court, to acquaint the Empreſs with the change of reſolution of his Swediſh Majeſty."

"*Stockholm, July* 1. The King has granted leave to Mr Martin Torngren, a merchant of Gothenburg, to erect a company for carrying on a whale-fiſhery, on the coaſt of Greenland, and Davis's ſtraits." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Stockholm, June* 12. Some capital merchants here have juſt eſtabliſhed a whale-fiſhing company, which met with the greateſt encouragement from his Majeſty. He has advanced them 500,000 dollars, at the rate of 3 per cent. and granted them ſeveral privileges more than the other companies, in order to make commerce flouriſh in his dominions. —— Our King has ſent a ſuperb collection of Swediſh minerals as a preſent to the French King."

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, June* 15. The joining of the Baltic to the North ſea is determined upon, and that undertaking will be immediately begun, under the direction of Prince Charles of Heſſe-Caſſel, Governor-General of the two duchies. According to the delineated plan, the canal will paſs by Bordiſholm, through the lake which is near that place, to the port of Kiehl, if no inſurmountable difficulties occur in the way. This work will be of infinite ſervice to the trade, and will do great honour to the preſent reign."

They write from Copenhagen, that his Daniſh Majeſty, in order to increaſe the commerce of his dominions, has declared the port of Gluckſtadt free, and aboliſhed all duties upon veſſels which winter there, as well as all payments upon merchandiſe paſſing through that place.

GERMANY.

"*Mentz, July* 8. This day Frederick-Charles-Joſeph, Baron d'Erthal, was unanimouſly choſen Archbiſhop and Elector of Mentz [534.]." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Hanover, July* 7. This day arrived here General Conway, from London; and, after having a long conference with the Lords of the Regency, he proceeded on his journey to Vienna by the way of Berlin."

"*Berlin, July* 5. The director of the poor of this city having repreſented to the King, that he has been obliged to contract ſome debts for the ſupport of the great number of poor which he has had during the late years of ſcarcity, his Majeſty hath ordered him 200,000 crowns, to pay his debts, and to employ the reſt for the maintenance of the poor."

"*Vienna, July* 6. All the nations of the Levant, who carry on commerce here, have obtained the free exerciſe of their religion in this capital. The church of St Barbe, near the great cuſtomhouſe, is appropriated for that purpoſe; where, in turns, divine ſervice is celebrated in the Greek, Armenian, &c. languages. There are prieſts here of all thoſe religions."

"*Lower Rhine, July* 7. The vicar-general of the city of Cologne having again, on the 20th inſtant, made the Pope's brief of ſuppreſſion known to the Jeſuits, he told them, that it was the Elector's will that the ſaid brief ſhould be ſtrictly executed. Accordingly, on the ſame day, their ſchools were taken from them, and they were forbid to confeſs, and the magiſtrates appointed a ſecular commiſſary to occupy their college."

"*Bruges, July* 10. The diſtemper among

mong the black cattle is totally ſtopped in the Auſtrian Netherlands; and it has been obſerved, that where inoculation has been practiſed, the cattle have not been infected a ſecond time." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Oſtend, July* 13. Yeſterday an edict, dated at Bruſſels the 9th inſt. was received here by the board of finances, permitting the exportation of wheat and rye; ſubject, however, to the duties ſubſiſting ſince the exportation was ſtopt in April 1770." *Lond. gaz.*

United Provinces.

"*Hague, June* 14. Our letters received from Batavia give freſh accounts of the misfortunes that have happened in the iſlands of Banda from earthquakes, which will, it is to be feared, be of long and laſting hurt to the Dutch ſettlements in that Aſiatic Archipelago. One evening a maſs of ſtone, weighing 295 lb. was thrown out of the volcano of the burning mountain of Gonapi, or Gunanoppi, which fell upon one of our magazines, and ſnapped in two a beam of ſixteen inches ſquare, together with a cable of eighteen inches in thickneſs, but luckily did no other material damage. The heat of this ſtone was ſo great that it retained it for ſix days, after which it was removed. In the laſt century, in an eruption from the ſame mountain, our citadel, with all the cannon, &c. totally diſappeared, being buried under an immenſe quantity of ſtones and cinders."

The Dutch have refuſed the Dey of Algiers's demand of a man of war from the States inſtead of the uſual preſent, and have recalled their conſul from that place.

By the captain of a ſhip from Amſterdam, arrived at London about the middle of July, we learn, that this ſeaſon the Dutch have fitted out, for the Greenland fiſhery, 135 ſhips, Hamburg 21, Altena 2, and Bremen 3; the major part of which were returned into their reſpective ports, with valuable cargoes.

"*Amſterdam, June* 23. The Captain of one of our ſhips of war which was ſtationed on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, to protect our merchant-ſhips, having prolonged the time fixed by his inſtructions for his departure, with a view to purchaſe a large quantity of elephants teeth for his own emolument, on his return was accuſed by ſome of his crew, not only with carrying on the above trade, but for having retrenched their allowances of proviſions, &c. The admiralty of this city, after having had proof of the above, by a fair trial, have condemned the officer to pay 1800 florins to his crew for their ſtoppages, have ſeized and confiſcated the elephants teeth, and at the ſame time took away his commiſſion, and declared him incapable of ever after ſerving the republic either as a captain or ſuperior officer."

"*Amſterdam, July* 25. In the fifth memoir of the ſociety formed for the recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned [xxxv. 169.], which is juſt publiſhed, 58 of theſe unfortunate people called to life again, and for whom as many premiums have been diſtributed, preſent a ſpectacle that affects equally the mind and the heart."

France.

"*Marli, July* 3. The King, the Count de Provence, and the Count and Counteſs d'Artois, are ſo far recovered of their inoculation, that the phyſicians have ceaſed giving any more daily accounts of the progreſs of their diſorder ſince the 30th of laſt month, from which time the health of theſe auguſt perſonages has mended ſo faſt, that their recovery is paſt a doubt."

"*Marli, July* 10. The King has taken occaſion to addreſs his council in theſe terms. "I repeat my intentions of living in peace and friendſhip with every power; I have the ſame aſſurance from them, notwithſtanding the troubles of the North, which do not promiſe an early ceſſation. I am in duty bound to inform you that I ſhall keep myſelf upon my guard. As with my couſin George III. my marine is the object which I hold neareſt at heart; my poſſeſſions wanting that, are without defence, and negligence reſpecting my navy will deſtroy the power of my kingdom. I have ordered twenty millions for this purpoſe, and have agreed to two millions annually for their ſupport; upon you, M. de Boine, I reckon for your care in executing theſe my intentions, as well as upon the concurrence of my council, and the exactneſs of my miniſters."

"*Marli, July* 11. M. de Maurepas has ſignified to the Pruſſian ambaſſador, That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cannot refrain from intereſting himſelf exceedingly in the fate of the city of Dantzick; that the utility of its free commerce was an object which concerned every power

in Europe, and that his Majeſty was well informed of their ſentiments on this head; that he was inſtructed to give him no other anſwer, and that his demands required no other reply; that his Majeſty wiſhed, and intended, to continue in peace and friendſhip with the King of Pruſſia, but that he could not refuſe concurring with the other powers in maintaining the rights of a republic, in the fate of which humanity was materially intereſted. This ſignification was made by M. de Maurepas on the 7th inſtant, and on the 8th the ambaſſador diſpatched a courier to his court. The King of Pruſſia has too much prudence not to make good uſe of this anſwer, which is concerted with England and Holland."

"*Paris, June* 27. Thoſe of the Reformed religion, of whom there are great numbers in this city, are much alarmed, and taking meaſures to ſecure their beſt effects and retire to Holland. For the proceedings of the Archbiſhop, and the clergy of his dioceſe, are very ſevere againſt them. If they are known to ſing pſalms, or read the ſcriptures, they are immediately confined. Two or three houſes where they met, have already been pulled down by ſpecial order from his Majeſty; and laſt week a general order was iſſued to the magiſtrates of this city, to return an account of the names of thoſe in their diſtricts, who either openly profeſs, or are ſuſpected of favouring Calviniſm, or the doctrines of Luther. Of the latter there are few, but of the former I dare ſay there are 10,000."

"*Paris, July* 18. By two pamphlets publiſhed here, it appears, that from June 16. 1772 to December 1773, out of 59 drowned perſons, who received the neceſſary help to recall them to life, 45 have been ſaved." [91.]

"*Baſtia, June* 14. A body of 100 banditti have been diſperſed lately in the environs of Ajaccio, where they had aſſembled in order to hinder the tranſportation of proviſions to Corte. Sixteen Corſican banditti were imbarked on board the laſt packet-boat which ſailed from Ajaccio to Toulon, part of whom are condemned to ſerve on board the King's gallies, and the others to be ſent to the American colonies."

"A vaſt number of cattle and other proviſions, with 8000 muſkets, and a great quantity of powder and ball, were landed out of a ſhip near Aleria. With theſe ſuccours the malecontents roſe at Caſinca, at Niolo, and other neighbouring diſtricts, in hopes of throwing off the French yoke."

"*Leghorn, June* 15. By ſeveral ſhips from Corſica we have received advice, that on the 30th ult. there had been an action in the pieve of Niolo, between the banditti of Corſica and a provincial regiment in the ſervice of France, in which the latter loſt M. Gaffort, their colonel, and ſeveral other officers; and the banditti had afterwards defeated another body of French at Campoloro."

"*Baſtia, June* 24. The chaſſeurs and grenadiers of the regiment of La Fere, having left Calvi, in order to join the Count de Marbœuf on the coaſt of Roſtino, in their march, on the height of a mountain, encountered a ſtrong detachment of the banditti, and put them to rout by the fire of their muſquetry."

"*Leghorn, June* 29. Our laſt letters from Corſica mention, that the two Generals, Marbœuf and Narbonne, are incamped with 500 men in the environs of the marſh of Roſtino, to block up the pieve of Nivolo, all the inhabitants of which have riſen; and that the regiment of Picardy, and two battalions of other regiments, are marched from Baſtia and San Fiorenzo to the ſame place, to bring thoſe diſturbers of the public peace to reaſon, to whom no favour will be ſhewn. The malecontents are headed by Nicodemus Paſqualina, Dr Della Croce, Paul Capillini, and Thomas Cervoni de Soveira."

"*Leghorn, July* 6. The moſt recent advices from Corſica inform us, that a great number of the malecontents, having fortified themſelves at Niolo and Roſtino, made ſome incurſions on the French garriſons; but that General Marbœuf, having marched thither with a large body of troops, and divided them into four columns, blockaded Roſtino, and the avenues of Niolo; that the rebels ſeeing themſelves almoſt ſurrounded, attempted an attack, from deſpair, which was very unſucceſsful; that above 100 of them were killed on the ſpot, a great number wounded, and 40 made priſoners, 14 of whom were hanged up immediately, to ſtrike with the greater terror thoſe among them who are animated with the ſame ſpirit of independence."

"*Baſtia, July* 9. After the defeat of the

the rebels, a general faccage was ordered throughout the pieve of Niolo, for the advantage of the ſoldiers; who, excluſive of valuable furniture, plate, and other effects, ſeized 6000 horned cattle, and left not the leaſt trace of a houſe. — The 4th inſtant was a day of lamentation and general conſternation for this town, where a horrible execution was made of the chiefs of the revolt: ſome of them were racked, others hanged, many more condemned to different kinds of death; thoſe leſs culpable were whipped, branded, and employed on the public works. The life of the Podeſtate, or Magiſtrate, of Niolo, hath not been ſpared, notwithſtanding ſome pious and very reſpectable perſons intereſted themſelves greatly in his favour. We are aſſured, that Nicodemus Paſqualini, one of the chiefs of the rebellion, has been killed by one of his friends."

ITALY.

The long negotiated treaty for giving up the iſland of Corſica to his Sardinian Majeſty is at laſt concluded; and we hear the French are to evacuate it ſoon after next Chriſtmas. The Genoeſe are to have ſome provinces belonging to the duchy of Savoy, on the borders of their dominion, as a *douceur* for their expences, given up to them. The ports of Corſica are to be open to the French veſſels, free of expence. French conſuls are to reſide in the principal parts of the iſland; and the inhabitants who yielded to the French forces, are to have their original privileges granted them.

"*Turin, July* 8. Great preparations are making by his Sardinian Majeſty for taking poſſeſſion of the iſland of Corſica, which is ceded to him by the French. This ceſſion now clearly accounts for the many arrangements and augmentations which have been for ſome time paſt making in the Sardinian army and navy. A fleet of fourteen ſail of the line is now preparing at Cagliari, on board of which are to be ſhipped a great number of troops, under the command of the Duke de Chablais, brother to his Sardinian Majeſty, in order to take poſſeſſion of the iſland."

"*Leghorn, June* 15. They write from Palermo, that another inſurrection happened there lately, in which 120 of the garriſon were killed, and the reſt obliged to retire into the caſtle."

"*Meſſina, July* 6. In the evening of the 27th paſt the Viceroy Duke Fogliani, accompanied by the Archbiſhop of Meſſina, and ſeveral officers of ſtate, with a numerous retinue, imbarked on board the chebecks that were waiting for them in the port, and early the next morning ſailed for Cefalu, where his Excellency is to preſide at the aſſembly of the ſtates." *Lond. gaz.*

They write from Naples, that there has been found at Prevenza, a town built on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, in Epirus, a very conſiderable treaſure, conſiſting of gold coin, rings ſet with precious ſtones, and a golden ſtatue, having on its head a crown enriched with diamonds, one of which is of great value.

SPAIN.

"*Cadiz, May* 28. The Gaillard and Aurora, which ſailed from Calloa, in the kingdom of Peru, the 21ſt and 30th of December, arrived ſafe in Cadiz bay the 18th and 20th of May; and on the 22d and 24th the frigate St Michael, belonging to the Caracca company, which left Guayra the 24th of March, and the frigate La crainte de Dieu, which left Buenos Ayres the 6th of February, arrived in the ſaid bay. The cargoes of theſe four veſſels, on account of the King and other perſons, conſiſt of 319,543 piaſtres, 157 marcs (of eight ounces each) of wrought ſilver, ſix ingots of gold, beſides a very great quantity of cocoa, ſkins, 79 quintals of copper, great quantities of Vigonia wool, and other valuable commodities."

ENGLAND.

"*St James's, June* 11. Advice has been received from the iſland of Madeira, of the arrival there of the Aſhburnham and Anſon on the 21ſt of April laſt, after a very favourable paſſage of ten days [217]. They were to ſail from Madeira on the 1ſt of May, with General Clavering, the Judges, and Council, on board, on their voyage to the Eaſt Indies." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Admiralty-office, July* 16. 1774. Capt. Furneaux, of his Majeſty's ſloop the Adventure, who ſailed from Plymouth the 31ſt of July 1772, in company with Capt. Cook, in his Majeſty's ſloop the Reſolution, upon a voyage to make diſcoveries in the ſouthern hemiſphere, arrived at Spithead the 14th inſtant, having penetrated as far towards the ſouth pole as the latitudes of 67. 10. and circumnavigated the globe chiefly between the latitudes of 55 and 60, in which tract he met with much ice, but no land. The

Adventure parted company with the Reſolution on the 29th of November laſt off the coaſt of New Zealand, and Capt. Furneaux does not expect the latter will return to England this year."

"*London, July* 21. A native of Otaheite, who voluntarily came over with Capt. Furneaux, was preſented to his Majeſty on Sunday laſt, and is now with Mr Banks, the gentleman who firſt projected the voyages to the South ſeas for diſcoveries, and who had made himſelf ſo much maſter of the language of the inhabitants of that iſland as to be able to converſe with him in his native language. He had received inſtructions for his behaviour in addreſſing the King, but was under ſo great embarraſſment on approaching the royal preſence, (the manner of ſalutation being ſo very different from the uſual forms in his country), that he forgot every thing that had been taught him, and only could repeat, *How do you do?* His Majeſty very familiarly took him by the hand, and made ſeveral kind inquiries concerning him, particularly reſpecting his health, and manner of living; and recommended it to his friends, that as he had not yet had the ſmall pox, and as that diſtemper is uſually very fatal to thoſe of his complexion, he might be inoculated. At the ſame time his Majeſty deſired, that he might be properly provided for. He is a tall, genteel, well made man, and having ſeen Mr Banks when in that iſland, upon ſeeing him in England he immediately accoſted him with the greateſt ſeeming pleaſure."

The Otaheite-man, accompanied by Meſſ. Banks and Solander, dined with the Duke of Glouceſter on the 21ſt.

When the Adventure arrived at Charlotte bay, in New Zealand, they found a note in a bottle, informing them that the Reſolution had been there. The crew being much afflicted with the ſcurvy, the Captain ſent a boat on ſhore for vegetables and freſh water, with a mate (Mr Rowe), a midſhipman, and ſix ſailors; who were all cut off by the natives, and butchered and devoured in a ſhocking manner. The ſhip's crew had heard a firing, but imagined, as they had ſeen no inhabitants near the coaſt, that it was their companions ſhooting of game, and on that account paid little attention to the report; but upon their continuing much longer than their orders, the Captain diſpatched another boat with a ſtronger party in queſt of the firſt; which the cannibals, elated with their late ſucceſſes, came in immenſe multitudes to attack. The ſhip's company proceeded with deliberation, and ſuffered the ſavages to approach ſo near, that by a general diſcharge every ſhot did execution, and threw them into the utmoſt conſternation; many of them were killed, and the reſt retreated with the utmoſt precipitation to the woods and mountains. Here they diſcovered where the infernal repaſt had been held upon their poor companions, by the number of human bones and fragments lying around; and the only tolerable remains of diſtinction that could be diſcovered, was the hand of one Hill, who had his name tatoo'd upon it during their abode at Otaheite.

The following is a view of the decline of the Eaſt-India company's revenues of late years.

	Revenue.	*Diſburſements.*
1767 —	196 lacks. —	98 lacks.
1768 —	181 —	109
1769 —	192 —	127
1770 —	161 —	129
1771 —	154 —	135
1772 —	152 —	132

The original will of one Jeronimy Clifford, merchant and planter of Surinam, was regiſtered at Doctor's Commons July 9. The demand on the Dutch, on the 4th of October 1730, amounted to 577,800 l. Sterling; ſo that there are forty-four years intereſt due on the 15th of next October, at the rate of 10 per cent. according to the cuſtom of Surinam, beſides Clifford's valuable plantation in that colony.

On the 1ſt of July, Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſet's-bay [286.], and lately arrived at London from that province, attended the levee at St James's, and had a long conference with the King and the miniſtry.

Notwithſtanding what diſſatisfied people may ſay reſpecting the national debt, it is well known that the following funds have been paid off ſince the peace. The three and half per cent. annuities, created in 1756, amounting to 1,500,000 l. were diſcharged in one payment, Feb. 12. 1771. The four per cent. annulties, created in 1763, amounting to 3,483,553 l. 1 s. 10 d. were totally diſcharged at three ſeveral payments, the laſt Dec. 25. 1767. And the four per cent. annuities, created in 1763, amounting to 3,500,000 l.

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were paid off at four payments, the laſt Jan. 9. 1769; and none have been created ſince. So that in the courſe of the laſt ſeven years, no leſs a ſum than 8,483,553 l. 1 s. 10 d. has been diſcharged; which, together with the 200,000 l. this year granted for paying off the navy debt, and 880,000 l. for diſcharging part of three per cent. annuities, make in the whole 9,563,553 l. 1 s. 10 d. Thus the national debt is nine millions and a half leſs than it was in the year 1767.

"*London, July* 25. Tickets of three, five, and ſeven ſhillings pieces, payable at ſight, the ſame as bank-notes, are iſſued out by a capital perſon of moſt towns in England, which paſs current, and are a great relief at this time, to tradeſmen eſpecially, when gold, particularly quarter-guineas, is ſo much ſcrupled by the farmers and country-people."

"*London, July* 8. On Sunday laſt a perſon arrived from Holland in the packet was found to have 15 l. in ſilver coin with him, of which 12 l. 15 s. were ſeized by the cuſtomhouſe-officers at Harwich, agreeable to the late act of parliament, it being found lighter than the true ſtandard. One half of the ſeizure goes to the King, the other half to the proſecutor."

"*Plymouth, July* 4. This afternoon the roundhouſe of the Kent man of war, Capt. Fielding, ſuddenly blew up, ſuppoſed to have happened from ſome ſparks of the wad of the laſt gun fired to windward, in ſaluting the Admiral, which communicating with the cartridges in an armed cheſt, to the amount of a barrel and a half of gunpowder, occaſioned an exploſion that in its conſequences exhibited a picture moſt dreadful and ſhocking. By the burſting of the deck, which occaſioned the frame of it to break aſunder, and to ſplinter in ſeveral places, between forty and fifty brave fellows were (ſome of them) either ſo terribly maimed as to have had their limbs taken off, and their ſculls trepanned, or to have been ſcorched ſo as to be deprived of their ſight, whilſt others again are flayed all over. There are now thirty-five of them patients in this hoſpital, one having been ſince dead of two fractures, his arm and leg, he not ſurviving long after an amputation of the latter."

"*Plymouth, July* 5. Yeſterday immediately after firing the laſt gun of the Kent, which happened to be abaft, the poop blew up, the after-part of the quarter-deck fell in on the ward-room, and above ſeventy perſons were either killed or wounded by the exploſion. No officer received any hurt except Lieut. Shea, of the marines, who is only ſlightly wounded. The Captain and the officers happened at the time of the accident to be on the foremoſt part of the quarter-deck. The great cabbin windows, quarter-gallery, taffarrel, and upper part of the ſtern, are entirely carried away. A ſignal was made to the ſhips in Hamoaze; who ſent their boats, and carried aſſiſtance to her."

"*Plymouth, July* 24. The following is an account of the numbers killed and wounded on board the Kent on the 4th inſtant, viz. Seamen, killed on the ſpot 2, taken up by the Albion 1, miſſing, ſuppoſed to be dead, 2; Marines 4; Died in the hoſpital 2, diſcharged thence cured 14, remain to be cured 22; at private quarters 1 lieutenant of marines: in all 48."

On the 5th of July came on in the court of common pleas, a cauſe, Dr Shebbeare plaintiff, Sir Robert Fletcher, member for Cricklade, defendant; the defendant having refuſed to make ſatiſfaction, ſufficient, in the plaintiff's opinion, for labour of mind and work done by him, in the compilation of a pamphlet, intitled, *A narrative of the conduct of Sir Robert Fletcher in the Eaſt Indies*; but which was never publiſhed. Many learned arguments were uſed on both ſides, and ſome compariſons were made between the Doctor's preſent work and Dr Robertſon's hiſtory of Charles V.; for the copy-right of which the London bookſellers gave 4000 l. Serjeant Glynn, in reply, obſerved, that without making any odious compariſons between the two Doctors, the preſent compilation did not call for an exertion of ſuch literary abilities as that valuable hiſtory, and therefore the great ſum paid for that work ſhould not be ſet up as the model to the jury to form their verdict on the preſent occaſion. From what could be gathered from the evidence who appeared in behalf of the plaintiff, it was plain, that the Doctor had fulfilled his agreement, though the work had not been made any uſe of; and a bookſeller preſent proving, that he had paid the Doctor ſix guineas per ſheet for reviewing only; after the Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey had ſummed

up

up the evidence, the jury withdrew, and brought in a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, with damages of 258 l. 6 s.

On the 1st of July came on to be tried, in the court of king's-bench, by a ſpecial jury, before Lord Mansfield, a cauſe, Capt. Elphinſton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Egmont, plaintiff, againſt the printer of an evening-paper, for printing and publiſhing a libel, reflecting on the plaintiff's character as an officer. The jury, after being out about a quarter of an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 500 l. damages.

At a meeting of the clergy at the Feathers tavern, June 29. it was reſolved, That the committee be commiſſioned to take ſuch ſteps as they ſhall think adviſable for carrying into execution the deſign of the ſociety, viz. "The exchanging the preſent ſubſcription for a ſubſcription to the holy ſcriptures alone." [xxxv. 11.]

"*London, June* 22. Sir James Lowther has inſtituted at Whitehaven a charity of the moſt beautiful nature, uſeful, humane, and unoſtentatious. He always keeps filled a great granary of oats, which he buys from all parts, but never diſpoſes of any while the markets are low; but the moment they riſe above five ſhillings the Cumberland buſhel, or three Wincheſter meaſures, he inſtantly opens his ſtores to the poor colliers and artificers, and ſells it them at five ſhillings, notwithſtanding it might have coſt him ſeven."

"*London. June* 21. We are aſſured, that Mr Gray, a gentleman of fortune in Suffolk, has lately made an experiment of feeding his hounds with carrots, which are found to be extremely grateful to thoſe animals: the roots are given to them boiled with a fourth part of their weight of any kind of fleſh meat. Theſe vegetables have long been celebrated for reſtoring the wind of horſes, to whom they are given by many farmers in the laſt-mentioned county as common food. Many of the dogs will eat the root boiled alone without meat: they keep the hounds exceedingly cool, free from mange, and it is thought may greatly contribute to preſerve them from madneſs."

"*London, June* 21. To ſo great perfection is that valuable root the potatoe brought by Mr John Roebuck, of the city of York, that he has for three weeks paſt, or more, taken up (out of the open grounds of his garden) new kidney potatoes full grown, and large quantities at each root. This improvement is owing to his raiſing them from the ſeed."

Scotland.

The general convention of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland met at Edinburgh on the 12th of July. —— A memorial was preſented to them from the city of Campvere, propoſing to renew the ſtaple-contract between that city and the Royal Boroughs: which having been conſidered, was agreed to; and the convention remitted to their annual committee to make the neceſſary preparations for executing the ſame. The ſtaple-contract between the Royal Boroughs and the city of Campvere was firſt entered into in May 1444, upon the marriage of Mary Stuart, daughter of James I. and ſiſter of James II. then reigning in Scotland, to Wolfred Van Borſelen, Lord of Campvere. This contract has been renewed from time to time; and the preſent one expires in 1782. [x. 608.]

On a petition, ſetting forth the advantages that would accrue to Scotland from proper encouragement being given to its woollen manufactures, the convention reſolved to recommend to the Hon. the Truſtees for the encouragement of manufactures and improvements in Scotland, to give premiums to the perſons who ſhould retail the greateſt quantities of broad cloth made in Scotland.

Mr David Loch merchant, who formerly carried on a very extenſive trade at Leith, rouſed the public attention to our woollen manufactures, by ſeveral letters in our news-papers ſince the beginning of March laſt, a collection of which he publiſhed, addreſſed to the Convention. —— In May the broad-cloth merchants in Dundee unanimouſly reſolved to erect a broad-cloth manufactory in that borough, in which they were all to be concerned; and in a meeting of ſeveral gentlemen of that county (Forfar) an agreement was ſigned, the ſubſcribers obliging themſelves henceforth to purchaſe no broad cloth or hats, but what were of the manufacture of Scotland, on pain, if found wearing any of theſe articles not manufactured in Scotland after May 1775, the ſame ſhould be ſold by public roup, and the money given to the poor. Like reſolutions are entered into by different clubs and ſocieties.

Mar-

MARRIAGES.

July 7. At Stockholm, the Duke of Sudermania, brother to the King of Sweden, to the Princeſs D'Eutin.

10. At Nottingham houſe, Dr James Williamſon, profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of Glaſgow, to Miſs Kitty Sutherland, daughter of the late John Sutherland, Eſq; of Forſe.

11. At Roſebank, near Port-Glaſgow, Dr James Carmichael, to Miſs Eleanora Roſs

11. At Glaſgow, James Gray, Eſq; of Dalmarnock, to Miſs Jeanie Corbet, daughter of James Corbet of Toleroſs, Eſq;

13. At Rothiemay, Thomas Wharton, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, to Lady Sophia Duff, ſiſter of the Earl Fife.

13. At London, Mr Dickſon weaver in Spitalfields, to Mrs Adams, relict of Capt. Adams, being his ſeventh wife.

20. At London, James Clayton, Eſq; to Miſs Penn, ſiſter to the Hon. John Penn, Eſq; one of the preſent proprietors of Pennſylvania.

28. At London, Lord Viſcount Grimſton, to Miſs Walters, only daughter of Edward Walters, Eſq; of Stolbridge.

BIRTHS.

July 7. At Binns houſe, the lady of Sir Robert Dalziel of Binns, Bt, of a ſon and heir.

16. The wife of a journeyman weaver in Spitalfields, London, was delivered of two boys and two girls, who are all likely to live.

The new-born daughter of the Duke of Glouceſter [334] was privately baptized, July 22. at Glouceſter-houſe, by the name of *Caroline-Auguſta-Maria*; ſponſors the Ducheſs of Cumberland, the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick, and the Prince of Brunſwick.

DEATHS.

July 1. At Holland-houſe, Henry Fox, Lord Holland, Baron Foxley in Wilts, Clerk of the Pells in Ireland, for life, and alſo for the lives of his two ſons. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Stephen Fox, Eſq; member for Saliſbury. — His Lordſhip married, in 1744, Lady Georgina Caroline Lenox, eldeſt daughter of the late Duke of Richmond; by whom he had iſſue the Hon. Stephen, Henry, ſince dead, Charles-James, Henry-Edward, and a daughter, Caroline. — His Lordſhip, by his will, bequeathed, to Stephen, the Wiltſhire eſtate, 5000 l. per ann. and 20,000 l.; to Charles, the Shepy and Thanet eſtates, 900 l. per ann. and 20,000 l.; to the Captain, an eſtate in the north, 500 l. per ann. and 10,000 l.; and to Lady Holland, 2000 l. per ann. with Holland-houſe eſtate, plate, &c. to pay ſome ſmall legacies, and to be held ſole executrix.

1. At Edinburgh, Mr John Lothian, preacher of the goſpel, and chaplain to the Trinity hoſpital.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Duncan Macfarlane, merchant. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, at a meeting of the Pantheon in Mary's chapel, and though every poſſible aſſiſtance was adminiſtered, he inſtantly expired.

7. At Saughtonhall, near Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Lewis, relict of John Trotter of Burnhouſes, Eſq;

8. In the diocefe of Limoges in France, Marguette Rouſoange, aged 108.

At London, by a fall from his horſe, Lt-Col. Peter Campbell, of the 25th regiment of foot.

July 11. At Holyroodhouſe, aged 44, Mainie-Anne, Lady Napier, ſiſter of the preſent Lord Cathcart. She was married to Lord Napier in 1754, by whom ſhe has left a ſon and four daughters.

12. At London, Sir Henry Banks, Kt, one of the aldermen of that city.

17. At his houſe in Galloway, Robert Agnew of Shuchan, Eſq; aged 98.

17. At his houſe of Pirn, in Tweeddale, John Horſeburgh of that Ilk, Eſq;

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Macharg writer.

18. At Edinburgh, aged 95, Mrs Iſabella Elphinſtone, daughter of the deceaſed Michael Elphinſtone of Quarrel.

July 21. At London, Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, uncle to the Earl of Egremont, member of parliament for Winchelſea in Suſſex.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Gardiner, brewer, aged 77.

23. At London, John Monſon, Lord Monſon. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon, now abroad.

24. At Holland-houſe, Caroline, Lady Holland. Her Ladyſhip was created Baroneſs of Holland in May 1762, with the dignity of Baron Holland to her male heirs.

25. At Spa, in Germany, John Drummond, Eſq; banker, London, and member for Thetford.

25. At Edinburgh, aged 39, William Mackenzie of Balmaduthy, Eſq; Advocate, one of the commiſſaries of Edinburgh, and ſheriff-depute of Roſsſhire.

26. At Redcaſtle, Roſsſhire, Mrs Barbara Boyd, relict of Mr James Thomſon, late of the exciſe-office, Edinburgh, and mother of Mrs Mackenzie younger of Redcaſtle.

27. In the Fleet priſon, General Ganſel. He made a will, and has left his whole fortune, amounting to 2000 l. a-year,

to

to a natural ſon, about ſeventeen years of age. — The occaſion of his Excellency's riſe is thus related. The late King having a violent pain in his thumb, Dr Ward was called; who having previouſly made himſelf minutely acquainted with the diſorder, prepared a noſtrum, which he concealed in the hollow of his hand. When introduced, he begged his Majeſty would permit him to look at his hand. Which requeſt being complied with, Ward gave the King ſo ſudden a wrench, that his Majeſty, naturally paſſionate, d—d him for a raſcal, and at the ſame time gave him a kick on the ſhins. Ward bore all patiently, till finding the King a little cool, he deſired him to ſtir his thumb: which his Majeſty did (to his great ſurpriſe) without the leaſt pain. The King, tranſported with this ſudden relief, made Ward ſit down, and inſiſted to know how he could ſerve him. Ward replied, that the honour and pleaſure he received in giving his Majeſty eaſe was ſufficient; but in compliance with his deſire, told him he had a nephew (meaning Ganſel) unprovided for. The King immediately ſent Ganſel a pair of colours in the guards, and by degrees made him a Lieutenant-General.

In England, where he had reſided for ſome time paſt, Joſeph Tudor, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Scotland.

30 Mrs Sarah Young, daughter of the deceaſed Patrick Young of Killicanty, Eſq; This lady kept a boarding-ſchool in Edinburgh, for the education of young ladies, upwards of thirty years.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

July 2. to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Rt Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon, L. L. D. his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant, of the office of Provoſt of Trinity college near Dublin, in the room of the Rt Hon Francis Andrews, deceaſed.

15. to appoint Daniel De Laval, Eſq; his Majeſty's Reſident at the court of Copenhagen.

War-office, July 7. 1774.

Inniſkilling reg. of dragoons: Lieut. George Bernard is appointed to be Captain, vice George Rooke; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Thomas Gore to be Lieutenant, vice George Bernard; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Baker, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Gore; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. of foot, 2d bat. Capt. John Hill to be Major, vice Chapel Norton; by purchaſe.

13th reg. of foot: —— Roberts, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Elliott, preferred; by purchaſe.

25th reg. of foot: Maj. Alexander Rigby to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Peter Campbell, deceaſed.

Ditto: Capt. Edmund Robinſon to be Major, vice Alexander Rigby.

Ditto: Capt. George Symmers to be Captain of a company, vice Edmund Robinſon.

Ditto: Lieut. William Price to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Symmers.

Ditto: Enſ. Joſeph Stringer to be Lieutenant, vice William Price.

Ditto: —— Agnew, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Joſeph Stringer.

29th reg. of foot: Enſ. Sewell Maunſell, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Buckley, deceaſed.

Ditto: Second Lieut. James Douglas, of the Marines, to be Enſign, vice Sewell Maunſell.

32d reg. of foot: James Rigg, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Chilton Lambton Carter, preferred; by purchaſe.

Surgeon's Mate Andrew Anderſon to be Surgeon to the Hoſpital at Dominica, vice John Boon, who returns to halfpay.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Aug. 5. 1774.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	26 s. 6 d.	25 s. 0 d.	24 s. 6 d.
Bear,	21 s. 6 d.	20 s. 9 d.	19 s. 6 d.
Oats,	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 2 d.
Peaſe,	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 6 d.	14 s. 8 d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 16. 1774. Oat meal, 1 s. 1 d. Bear-meal, 7 d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for July 1774.

Within the city	Males 30	54	84.	Deer. 1.
	Fem. 24			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 15	30		
	Fem. 15			

Age.			No	Diſeaſes.	No.
Under		2	28	Aged ——	10
Between	2	& 5	6	Apoplexy —	1
	5	& 10	7	Aſthma —	1
	10	& 20	3	Bowelhive —	2
	20	& 30	3	Conſumption —	24
	30	& 40	6	Cramp in ſtomach	1
	40	& 50	8	Draughts —	1
	50	& 60	5	Dropſy —	1
	60	& 70	8	Fever —	17
	70	& 80	6	Iliac paſſion —	1
	80	& 90	3	Palſy —	1
	90	& 100	1	Roſe —	1
				Small pox —	10
				Stillborn —	2
				Suddenly —	1
				Teething —	8
				Ulcer —	1
				Water in head —	1